

Algerian president arrives in Tunis

TUNIS (AP) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid arrived in Tunisia on Monday to confer with President Habib Bourguiba about Tunisia's dispute with neighbouring Libya, officials said. Diplomats said Mr. Benjedid's visit was an expression of Algerian solidarity with Tunisia in the crisis caused by Libya's expulsion of over 28,000 Tunisian workers. Tunisia has sent home 283 Libyans in retaliation, including 30 diplomats accused of spying. On Sunday, Tunisia charged that Libya violated its airspace at the weekend for the second time in two weeks. Algeria's relations with Libya have been cool since Colonel Muammar Qadhafi signed a treaty a year ago with King Hassan of Morocco, a move criticised by Algeria as an axis directed against it. The Tunisian news agency said Mr. Benjedid and Mr. Bourguiba had a working session at which the Tunisian leader vowed to pursue close cooperation. The two countries signed a treaty of fraternity in 1983.

Jordan Times

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Soviet delegation arrives today

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Arab Countries is due here Tuesday on a week-long visit to Jordan. The delegation will be led by Mr. Mikhail Kondakov, the society's president and also a member of the Supreme Soviet. The visit is in response to an invitation by the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, and will pave the way for the signing of a new cultural agreement between the society and the federation of Soviet Friendship Societies, according to the Amman-based society's president, Bahjat Al Talhouni. He said that the projected agreement is bound to further strengthen friendly ties between the two countries and promote cultural and educational ties between the two peoples. The agreement entails participation by both sides in each other's national celebrations, holding art exhibitions and conducting other cultural activities. Mr. Talhouni said.

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King congratulates Qatari leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes on Monday to the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, congratulating him on the occasion of Qatar's Independence Day. In his cable, the King wished Sheikh Khalifa continued good health and the people of Qatar further progress and prosperity.

Prince Hassan returns home

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday returned to Amman after an official visit to Turkey during which he chaired the opening of a United Nations Development Programme Conference, started on Sept. 2 in Istanbul. The Crown Prince also delivered a verbal message to president Kanan Evren from His Majesty King Hussein.

Defected spy was in 'hopeless' state

BONN (AP) — Former West German double agent Hans-Joachim Tiedge has written to Bonn authorities that he defected to East Germany of his own free will, government officials said Monday. Disclosure of the letter came as speculation continued over why Mr. Tiedge, beset by personal problems and heavy debts, defected to East Germany last month. Mr. Tiedge said he left West Germany because he was in a "hopeless situation," a high-ranking Bonn official said, speaking on the condition that he not be named. In the same letter, Mr. Tiedge refused to meet with West German authorities who have been asking to see him, the official said.

New Singapore president sworn in

SINGAPORE (AP) — Wee Kim Wee, 69, unanimously selected by parliament last Friday, was sworn in as president of the Republic of Singapore on Monday. Constitutionally, the former journalist and diplomat is entitled to hold office for four years, but this may be shortened if the constitution is amended to provide for direct presidential elections. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told parliament on Friday, The president of Singapore has no executive powers but is the ceremonial head of state.

Nixon meets Nakasone in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — Former President Richard Nixon met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday and briefly discussed trade issues between the two countries, an official of the prime minister's office said. The official and Foreign Ministry officials declined to discuss further details, saying Mr. Nixon is here on a private visit. Mr. Nixon arrived in Tokyo Sunday after visiting South Korea. He is scheduled to leave here for China Tuesday and later to visit Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Turkey and Britain.

6 Israelis injured in bomb blast; Abu Musa claims responsibility

Israel says another boat carrying Palestinian commandos is captured

Combined agency despatches

OCCUPIED WEST BANK — At least six Israelis were wounded in a bomb attack near Jerusalem on Monday and a Damascus-based Palestinian faction claimed responsibility for the attack, which followed an Israeli announcement that the Israeli navy had detained a Lebanon-bound vessel and its passengers and crew in the Mediterranean.

Elsewhere in the occupied territories, a 16-year-old Palestinian girl was killed after being shot by an Israeli guard, and an Israeli military vehicle came under a bomb attack near Nablus. Reports said that the girl, Shafiq Abu-Sitta, from Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip, died from wounds caused by shots fired by an Israeli guard near the Israeli government's headquarters in what the occupation authorities described as an accident. There was no explanation how the girl was shot three times.

Soviets on the move again in Mideast: PLO role in peace effort is the target

By Leila K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In a bid to resist American plans to exclude them from current peace moves, the Soviets are launching fresh efforts to assert their presence and influence in the area. The focus of these efforts is the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and on ways to ensure its non-participation in the peace process. Apart from expressing a strong desire for the restoration of PLO unity on the basis of total opposition to "American and Israeli schemes and separate deals" in the area, the Soviet Union has not said what it intends to do to confront the U.S.-led efforts to solve the Palestinian problem. But at least two theories have emerged regarding the nature of recent Soviet moves which have been highlighted by the stream of PLO officials to visit Moscow recently.

Fateh official wounded in attack in 'Ain Al Hilweh

SIDON (AP) — Unidentified gunmen shot and wounded a commando leader loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday in the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp in South Lebanon, police said.

Hussein Al Haybi, 50, security chief for the PLO's mainstream Fateh group in the camp on the outskirts of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, accused Israel's agents for the assassination attempt.

Mr. Haybi was taken to hospital with gunshot wounds in both legs and shrapnel wounds in the head, chest and arm, officials at Hamoud Hospital reported.

Police earlier said Mr. Haybi was shot from a speeding car as he walked home from a mosque. But Mr. Haybi's son, Riad, 13, told the Associated Press that Mr. Haybi was shot by several gunmen who raked their home with machinegun fire from the roof of a nearby house before dawn.

"My father was hit by two bullets in his legs. He was sprayed by shrapnel from dum-dum rounds," Riad said.

"My uncle and I pushed him under the bed, grabbed our Kalashnikov rifles and fired back," he said.

Asked who shot him, the wounded Haybi said "Israel's agents."

The Palestinian statement added: "The charge exploded at the time while the bus station was crowded with Israeli settlers. This led to the destruction of the bus station." It added that Israeli forces sealed off the area around the bus scene in Gilo south of Jerusalem and detained 11 Palestinian suspects. "But our commandos managed to escape all Israeli checkpoints and succeeded in returning safely to base," the statement said. Israeli police spokesmen said Israeli forces rounded up several suspects. Abu Musa broke away from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fateh faction in May (Continued on page 2)

ocratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). Khaled Al Fahoum, a leading figure of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), a senior Fateh official. The first theory, on Soviet moves in the Middle East, which is mainly held by radical elements in the PLO, states that the Soviet Union is ready to sacrifice the leadership of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat if that meant the restoration of Palestinian unity along the lines advocated by the Soviet Union and fostered by its close allies in the PLO, namely the DFLP, the PFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Fateh officials agree that the Soviets are truly concerned towards reunifying the PLO but dismiss suggestions that current Soviet efforts are aimed at excluding or isolating Mr. Arafat from the leadership of the PLO. They describe Mr. Khalaf's talks with the Soviets as successful but say that the Soviets had not made any suggestions against Mr. Arafat.

According to the first theory, however, the Soviets are trying to attract Fateh leaders who oppose

Falangists endorse Syrian peace plan

BEIRUT (AP) — Leaders of the mostly Christian Falange Party have approved a new Syrian-proposed mechanism to disarm Lebanon's warring militias, buoying hopes of a reconciliation conference aimed at ending 10 years of civil war, radios and newspapers reported Monday.

The state-run Beirut Radio said plan envisages forming liaison committees in every neighbourhood of Beirut's mostly Muslim western and mainly Christian eastern sectors to oversee the disarmament process under the supervision of Syrian military observers.

Each committee would be made up of the neighbourhood's militia commander, local police and army officials and a Syrian observer.

Heavy weapons would be gathered and locked in storehouses in each locality under round-the-clock committee surveillance, the radio said.

The Beirut daily As Safir, which carried the same report, said Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam discussed the proposal with a visiting delegation of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's Falange Party.

The newspaper said the Falangist delegation, which returned Sunday from a two-day visit to Damascus, has approved the Syrian plan.

The Falangist-affiliated "Leb-

anion" said the bomb exploded at a suburban bus stop.

The Palestinian statement added: "The charge exploded at the time while the bus station was crowded with Israeli settlers. This led to the destruction of the bus station."

It added that Israeli forces sealed off the area around the bus scene in Gilo south of Jerusalem and detained 11 Palestinian suspects.

"But our commandos managed to escape all Israeli checkpoints and succeeded in returning safely to base," the statement said.

Israeli police spokesmen said Israeli forces rounded up several suspects.

Abu Musa broke away from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fateh faction in May

(Continued on page 2)

the Feb. 11 agreement to join in efforts to reunite the PLO and isolate "those who are willing to proceed with American-sponsored peace moves."

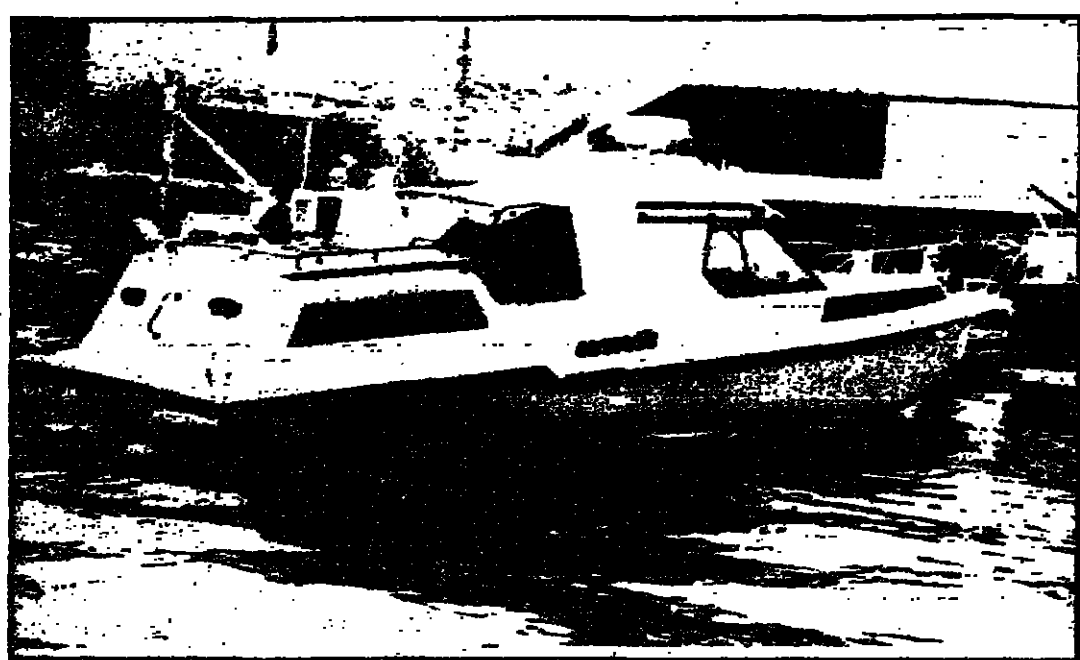
"The Soviet Union expects two key Fateh figures, Mr. Khalaf and Farouk Jaddoumi, the head of the Political Department, to publicly denounce Mr. Arafat once talks with the Americans have started," a PFLP spokesman said this week.

But Fateh officials, including Mr. Khalaf himself, resent such suggestions.

According to informed Palestinian officials, Mr. Khalaf held seven hours of talks with senior Soviet officials during his visit to Moscow last month.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times from Tunis on Saturday evening, Mr. Khalaf conceded that the Soviet Union "still maintains a negative position on the Feb. 11 accord" and that "the Soviets have warned that there will be a severe Soviet reaction if direct negotiations with Israel take place." But he strongly denied that there were any Sov-

(Continued on page 3)



The yacht 'Ganda', which Israel charges was detained by its navy Saturday night after it was found carrying Palestinian commandos from Cyprus to Lebanon, moored at an Israeli port on Monday (AP wirephoto)

Human ingenuity is behind Jordan's progress, Hassan tells U.N. seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Sunday human ingenuity, rather than financial wealth or natural resources, plays the most important part in any country's development and cited the example of Jordan, which, despite a combination of negative factors, managed to achieve a relatively high rate of development among Third World countries.

Delivering the keynote address at a United Nations-sponsored seminar in Istanbul entitled "Development: the Human Dimension", the Crown Prince outlined Jordan's strategy based on "the conviction that the Jordanian citizen was the means as well as the beneficiary of our national development". He cited the small size of the Jordanian economy, scarce resources, dependence on oil imports and obstacles posed by the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and threats posed by the Jewish state as the major constraints on Jordan's quest for development. "Against this not-so-favourable climate for dev-

elopment, Jordan has achieved remarkable progress," he said, pointing out that the Kingdom's growth rate in national income was among the highest in the developing world and was sustained for relatively long periods in the 60s and 70s.

Jordan has always given priority to develop its human resources, the Prince said. He pointed out that the country's successive five-year development plans have placed a special emphasis on the upgrading of human resources, "including not only adult education and literacy programmes but also an expansion of training opportunities in management and administration."

Jordan also gives special importance to the role of women in development, he said. "The current five-year plan has addressed the role of women in the development process, with encouraging results," he said.

Turning to Jordan's manpower policy, the Crown Prince said the Kingdom was always liberal on the outflow of Jordanian workers to

the Gulf states where 270,000 Jordanians are employed at present. "Even when Jordan faced labour shortages in the late 1970s, the door was kept open for Jordanian workers to leave for the Gulf," he said.

There are about 125,000 foreign workers in Jordan, but projections indicate a general labour surplus and a rise in unemployment in the coming years, he said. However, there would be a continued need for about 50,000 manual workers from abroad due to "mismatches in required skills," Prince Hassan said. (Full text of the Crown Prince's speech will be published in tomorrow's Jordan Times).

Some 50 representatives of governments, charities, international bodies concerned with development, academics and others are attending the three-day seminar on "Development: the Human Dimension" under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme.

(Continued on page 3)

Saudi prince says talks with Soviet aide were extremely good

KUWAIT (R) — A Saudi Arabian prince said in an interview published Monday he had "extremely good" talks on global and Middle East issues in Moscow last week with a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official.

Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, a son of King Fahd, had a two-hour meeting with George Kornik, first deputy at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Kuwait news agency KUNA said.

The prince, in an interview with KUNA, said they discussed world issues in general and the Middle East in particular.

"I could describe them (the talks) as extremely good," said the prince.

Prince Faisal returned home last Friday after accompanying a Saudi soccer team to Moscow for a youth tournament, in his role as head of the Saudi youth welfare organisation.

The largely unpublicised visit has renewed speculation in the Gulf that Riyadh may be considering diplomatic relations with Moscow (See news analysis on page 2).

"It is always beneficial to listen and know the point of view of superpowers, and for them to hear our opinion, although these talks were not held in an official form but inside the Kuwaiti embassy," the prince said of his meeting with Mr. Kornik.

The prince also had talks with Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, from King Fahd and the Saudi government to the Soviet leadership and its people.

Asked about prospects for sporting exchanges, he said Soviet Olympic Sports Committee officials had been invited to send sportsmen to Saudi Arabia for friendly competitions.

Prince Faisal also said the absence of diplomatic ties did not rule out commercial exchanges between the two countries.

U.S. shares Soviet hopes over summit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in November could lead to a significant improvement in superpower relations, if Moscow meets Washington halfway, the State Department said Sunday.

"We are preparing for Geneva with the hope for significant progress in all areas of our bilateral relationship with the Soviets," spokesman Peter Martinez said in reaction to a Time magazine interview given by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We hope to leave Geneva with the U.S.-Soviet relationship on a more stable footing," the spokesman added.

In the interview with Time, the first the Soviet leader has given to a U.S. news organisation since taking office last March, Mr. Gorbachev said relations between the two superpowers were in an explosive state but he still had high

hopes for the Geneva summit with President Reagan.

Mr. Gorbachev said Washington did not seem to share his view that Geneva could lead to better relations and a relaxation of tensions.

"If Moscow is prepared to meet us halfway on the various issues... there is no reason that the progress Mr. Gorbachev says he desires should not be possible," the spokesman said.

Conceding difficulties in the relationship, Martinez said they could be overcome and the Geneva summit could lead to better long-term relations between the two nations.

Martinez said the approval of the summit would not prevent the United States from expressing strong views on American differences with the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 3)

South African strike draws patchy response

DEELKRAAL, South Africa (R) — South Africa's biggest black union conceded Monday that thousands of miners had ignored a strike call, but accused employers of intimidation.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), said at least half of the 60,000 gold and coal miners told to strike over a wage demand worked normally.

Mr. Ramaphosa told Reuters during a helicopter flight over some of the seven mines due to have begun a strike on Sunday: "Workers have been intimidated and there was nothing else they could do but go down."

But he said some workers not due to strike had downed tools in sympathy and union officials said 43,000 members were not working.

Mr. Ramaphosa was shuttling between mines aboard the hel-

icopter to assess response after the union's telephones failed just as the strike was due to start Sunday night.

He said: "It is a very strange coincidence that when we need the telephones most they are not working. The strike centre is cut off from the workers who are not able to get news to us or instructions from us."

Gold fields of South Africa, which owns the Deelkraal mine south of Johannesburg, where a strike was not called, said production there had ceased after less than a third of the 4,500 men on a shift had turned up.

At least 13 mineworkers have been injured, some in clashes with security personnel using rubber bullets and tear gas, mine officials said. Seven were hurt at Beatrice mine in Orange Free State.

Pretoria imposes emergency economic measures, page 7

King condoles family of former Pakistani minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of sympathy and condolences to the family of Sir Zafrullah Khan, the first Pakistani foreign minister after independence, who died on Sunday. Sir Zafrullah was a staunch supporter of Arab causes in general and the Palestine cause in particular as well as a supporter of all liberation movements and non-aligned principles.

Sir Zafrullah had served also as his country's permanent representative at the United Nations and later as chairman of the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

Following is the text of the King's cable to Sir Zafrullah's family:

"I was deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of my dear friend the late Sir Zafrullah Khan. He shall always be remembered for his great contributions to humanity and to just causes everywhere, especially the Palestinian cause. He was indeed a champion of the Arab cause. And his ceaseless efforts whether among the Muslim and non-aligned countries or at the International Court of Justice will remain forever a shining example of a great man truly dedicated to the noble principles of our faith and civilisation."

"Please accept my sincere condolences. May the Almighty God bless his soul and may he rest in peace."

Iraqis drop 8,000 kg of bombs on Kharg

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its air force staged a destructive and powerful raid on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal on Monday, dropping 8,000 kilograms of explosives.

It was the fourth attack Iraq has reported against Kharg, in the northern Gulf, in the past 18 days, in its effort to paralyse Iran's main oil export outlet (See page 2).

A military spokesman called the raid "destructive and powerful" and said it was intended to hinder Iranian efforts to repair damaged installations on the island.

Iraq's first recent attack on the island was on Aug. 15. Iraq initially said that attack reduced the island to ashes.

Ten days later, however, its warplanes returned to drop eight 500-kg bombs on the island and staged a third attack on August 30, when it said twelve 500-kg bombs were dropped.

The military spokesman said Monday's attack was launched at 10.35 a.m. (0635 GMT) and all the aircraft returned to base safely.

He did not say how many planes took part in the raid, but said the air force would continue to attack Kharg to prevent the Iranians from extinguishing fires and repairing damage.

Iranian officials have insisted that the three previous attacks caused little damage to the terminal and did not seriously disrupt oil exports.

Maritime shipping and salvage sources in Bahrain and Dubai said they received radio signals from vessels near Kharg telling of "deafening sounds and tongues of sky high flames" at the island.

But these sources said they could not obtain a precise estimate of the damage inflicted on the island, which handles more than 90 per cent of Iran's daily average of about 1.5 million barrels of crude oil exports.

Iran has not commented on any of the four raids.

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Qadhafi advocates Syrian annexation of Lebanon

SEBHA, Libya (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has advocated Syrian annexation of Lebanon as a solution to the Lebanese civil war and as part of his dream of unifying all Arab states.

"A state in the midst of a state is wrong. Lebanon in the midst of Syria is wrong. This wouldn't mean Syrian colonisation of Lebanon or oppression of the Lebanese... They were originally one state," Col. Qadhafi told a 5,000 loyal supporters Sunday in the inland town of Sebha, 770 kilometres south of Tripoli.

The speech, held to celebrate the 16th anniversary of Col. Qadhafi's coup against a pro-Western monarchy, was dominated by his passionate interest in achieving Arab unity, by force if necessary. He said that if Arab states rejected a recent Libyan proposal for a federation of Arab states with a rotating presidency "clashes will begin, violence will begin, because we cannot leave the Arab World in its present state."

"So we announce to them that there can be no respect for borders from now on... this is an internal matter, an internal revolution, not a war between one state and another."

Libya earlier this year sent emissaries around the Arab World to propose Col. Qadhafi's new scheme.

Repeating the theme of a speech to officer cadets last Wednesday, Col. Qadhafi, who has masterminded a series of abortive attempts at unity with neighbouring states, said Libya had concluded that a gradual process of unification through economic integration was doomed to failure.

"We favour Arab unity by force and we favour any Arab country able to achieve unity by force. We are waiting for this," he said.

He did not refer to the expulsion of thousands of Egyptian and Tunisian workers from Libya last month but hinted at economic austerity, blaming it in part on what he said was an economic blockade by the United States.

"The Libyan people can do without bananas, sweets, henna and their (American) waste products destructive to developing peoples," he said.

The United States has banned the export of high technology goods to Libya and has tried to discourage U.S. companies from operating here. Diplomats in Tripoli said the measures have been largely ineffective.

Col. Qadhafi said the "blockade" had failed, stirring up the crowd into frenzied chants of "Tuz, Tuz, Al Amrika" ("down with America").

Reduced revenues from oil exports, however, have forced Libyans to tighten their belts and lay off foreigners who do many manual tasks, and shops are not as well stocked as when oil prices and production were higher in the early 1970s, residents said.

'Coup foiled'

Meanwhile in Cairo the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said in its Monday early edition that forces loyal to Col. Qadhafi have crushed a mutiny and arrested 43 senior army and air force officers who refused to carry out orders to invade Tunisia and tried to bomb Col. Qadhafi's residence.

The newspaper said Col. Mohammad Barghash, the commander of a Libyan air base near the Tunisian border, had refused to order his pilots to carry out reconnaissance flights over Tunisia as a prelude to attacking the neighbouring country and instead, tried along with 12 other airmen to fly their warplanes to bomb Col. Qadhafi's residence. The 13 officers were arrested.

Al-Ahram said the mutiny took place at dawn Saturday.

Tunisian authorities have protested repeated violations of Tun-

isian air space by Libyan combat aircraft. A spokesman at Tunis said one Soviet-made Libyan fighter-bomber flew 48 kilometres over Tunisia's southern desert on Saturday, during which the mutiny was said to have occurred.

The spokesman said two Libyan warplanes also violated Tunisia's airspace Aug. 18.

In what appeared to be a planned Egyptian intelligence report, the newspaper said that Col. Khalifa Khadr, the commander of the land forces which was ordered to attack Tunisia, also refused to carry out the orders and tried to march on to Col. Qadhafi's headquarters but his attempt to overthrow him was foiled. Col. Khadr and 29 of his senior officers were arrested.

The unreported report came amid increasing war of words between the two countries over Libya's expulsions of thousands of Egyptian and Tunisian workers.

About 2,000 Tunisian workers, disguised in Tunisian military uniforms, were to have formed the vanguard of the attacking Libyan forces, according to the foiled Libyan plan, the newspaper said in what it described as a special report from the Libyan capital of Tripoli. The newspaper has no representation in Libya.

The Tunisian workers, whom the newspaper said were bought by Col. Qadhafi, were to have used military vehicles similar to Tunisian ones.

Al-Ahram said attributed the mutiny to the refusal of the Libyan army to enter a war with Tunisia and Egypt, in addition to the expulsion of Egyptian and Tunisian workers and replacing them by workers from Eastern Bloc countries.

Deteriorating economic situation was also behind the mutiny, the newspaper said.

Egypt and Libya were at odds since the late President Sadat rejected a Qadhafi offer in 1972 to merge the two countries into one.



BANDITS CAUGHT: Four alleged bandits, who, police say, robbed a string of banks and restaurants in west Beirut pictured at Beirut's police headquarters on Monday with their weapons unloaded. The four were captured by police after they robbed a Pakistani bank (AP wirephoto)

Saudi prince's Moscow visit sparks speculations over relations with Soviets

By Dina Matar

BAHRAIN — A largely unpublicised visit by a Saudi Arabian prince to Moscow has renewed speculation in the Gulf that Riyadh may be considering establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, a son of King Fahd, went to the Soviet capital with a Saudi soccer team taking part in a youth tournament, in his role as head of the Saudi Youth Welfare Organisation.

He was the first member of the royal family to visit Moscow since Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal went there in 1983 with an Arab League delegation (headed by His Majesty King Hussein) to explain an Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

Saudi media reported Prince Faisal's return home on Friday, but made no mention of his activities during an eight-day stay in Moscow, despite devoting considerable space to the soccer team's fortunes.

The Kuwait News Agency, however, said in a despatch from Moscow last week that Prince Faisal had had talks with Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department.

Kuwait is the only member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to have diplomatic relations with Moscow, and has long urged its five partners — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — to follow suit, to maintain a balance between the superpowers.

Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said last Saturday he hoped Prince Faisal's visit would lead to the establishment of full ties between Riyadh and Moscow.

"We hope football becomes a means of resuming political ties between Moscow and Riyadh," he told local newsmen, adding he would like to see the Soviet Union develop relations with other Gulf states.

The independent UAE daily Al Khaleej, meanwhile, quoted unnamed Gulf officials as saying contacts between Riyadh and the Kremlin were long-standing and they expected the prince's visit would bring about a change in Saudi foreign policy.

Saudi Arabia's official line has long been that, as a state whose constitution is the Holy Quran, it can hardly enjoy formal relations with one whose creed is atheism. Riyadh has had close political, economic and strategic ties with Washington since a wartime order by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1943 declared the kingdom and its oil vital to the defence of the United States.

The speculation over possible ties with Moscow comes at a time of growing Arab disenchantment with American policy in the Middle East.

Moderate Arab states had entertained hopes that President Reagan would, in his second term in office, press Israel to make concessions on obstacles to Middle East peace such as its policy of building settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Washington has so far not agreed to proposed talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to a peace conference, under United Nations auspices.

Moscow has given its backing to the conference, proposed by Egypt and Jordan, which would involve all parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute including the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Six Israelis injured in bomb attack

(Continued from page 1)

1983 in a rebellion over Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Abu Musa's group is supported by Syria and is based in Damascus and behind Syrian army lines in east and north Lebanon.

An Israeli police spokesman said the bomb which caused Monday's explosion was concealed in bushes near the bus stop.

Israel Radio added that the bomb severely damaged the bus shelter and its blast broke several windows in nearby buildings.

The blast followed a series of explosions and other attacks on Jewish targets in and near Jer-

usalem this summer. A rabbi was stabbed in the Old City last Thursday and an Israeli child was injured by a bomb concealed next to a bus stop in a north Jerusalem suburb on June 24.

Several other bombs have been discovered and dismantled by police.

Monday's attack followed an Israeli announcement that the Israeli navy has intercepted a second yacht off the Lebanese coast carrying Palestinian commandos who, the statement said, were planning to attack Israel.

A military spokesman alleged that the commandos were members of Force 17, a special unit of

the PLO.

The Ganda, which had sailed from Cyprus, was intercepted Saturday night by an Israeli naval patrol after "it acted suspiciously, didn't answer a call to halt and tried to escape," the spokesman said. It was bound for South Lebanon and had two Western crew members, the Israeli spokesman said.

The ship was escorted to an Israeli port and is now being held by Israeli military forces, the spokesman said, but he had no details on the number of Palestinians aboard.

Israel said it was holding two crew members.

Iraqi forces overrun Iranian-held ridges

MANAMA, Bahrain (Agencies) — Iraq said its ground forces carried out at dawn Monday a "sweeping assault" on a number of ridges held by Iranian troops on the northeastern sector of the border.

"The Iraqi forces managed to liberate these strategically effective ridges and annihilate the Iranian forces there," an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement broadcast by the state-run Baghdad Radio, monitored in Bahrain.

He said the Iranian losses were "enormous in lives and equipment, and a number of enemy troops were taken prisoner, while quantities of arms and equipment were captured intact."

"The situation in the northeastern ridges has been settled in favour of the Iraqi forces," the spokesman added without elaboration.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in a recent speech to air force pilots said the Iraqis have been introducing new tactics in the five-year-old war — mobile units striking at scattered locations along the 1,180-kilometre-long warfront.

He said that Iraq was prepared to counter these tactics and repulse the Iraqis, irrespective of mobility, anywhere along the front line.

The Iraqis previously concentrated their war operations in the southern Iraqi Basra region, often claiming victories in the Huwazah Marshes.

But the Iraqis have invariably rejected these victory claims as false.

Arab diplomatic sources said the Iran offensives and Iraqi counter-offensives in the southern sector of the warfront have been costly to both sides, much more to the Iraqis.

The Iraqis, these sources said, appeared to have given up any hope for a decisive and clean victory over the Iraqis, and were resorting to means of perpetually harassing the Iraqi defenders at remote border regions.

Iraq said 10 days ago its troops had attacked Iranian forces on the central and northern fronts, setting a number of Iranian positions ablaze.

Iran has also reported raids into Iraqi territory, apparently to cut supply lines for Iraqi-supported Kurdish rebels in northwest Iran, in the past couple of months.

Meanwhile twelve passers by were injured, one of them seriously, when a car-bomb exploded Sunday in central Tehran, IRNA, the Official Iranian News Agency, reported.

The blast in Shirazi Street, two blocks from Tehran University, also damaged 25 parked automobiles and shattered windows in the vicinity, added the agency, monitored here.

There was no immediate responsibility claim for the explosion. Several similar blasts in the Iranian capital in recent months have been claimed by the Mujahedeen Khalki underground.

A statement issued from the Mujahedeen's Paris headquarters earlier this week said its resistance operations inside Iran during the previous 12 months had increased 400 per cent.

The statement listed some of the operations carried out during this period saying that at least 1,500 Revolutionary Guards were killed or wounded in more than 320 clashes.

It added that 800 military vehicles were blown up and 90 "centres of suppression and torture" were destroyed while another 1,350 were damaged and that 250 "publicity sonic bombs had been exploded."

The statement said the Iranian government had executed at least 5,000 people suspected of being Mujahedeen supporters in the same period. It appealed to the world to save the lives of 140,000 political prisoners it said were currently held in Iranian jails.

IRNA quoted police as saying the 70 kilogramme bomb was rigged in a parked car and exploded at 7:30 pm (1600 GMT).

Iran reportedly dismisses commander of Kharg

KUWAIT (J.T.) — The Iranian authorities have dismissed from service and imprisoned the commander of the Iranian air defences on Kharg Island, where Iran's main oil terminal is located, a Kuwaiti newspaper said Monday.

The Arabic-language daily Al-Jabas said that the officer, whom it identified as "Col. Dholar," was accused of failing to carry out his duty and prevent the island from being attacked by Iraqi warplanes.

Iraq said its warplanes raided Kharg three times in the past three weeks and according to sources, at least two of the three oil jetties had been damaged in the attacks.

According to Al-Jabas "Col. Dholar" will be soon tried "for his negligence".

Meanwhile, Al-Kadisiyah newspaper of Baghdad said Monday that the destruction of the oil jetties at Kharg was the first in a series

of strikes against Iranian installations.

The paper, organ of the Iraqi Defence Ministry, said that the destruction of the terminal at Kharg was a mere warning of the coming strikes that will be more severe, and warned the teams trying to repair the damaged jetties to stay away.

"The Iraqi Armed Forces are now capable of dealing Iran heavier blows than ever to deter it from committing further aggression on Iraqi territory," the paper said.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Watan, said that recent threats to Gulf countries by Iran reflect that country's bankruptcy. The paper said that Tehran has proved incapable of confronting the Iraqis in battle, and is now trying to direct its aggression on the Arab Gulf states.

Genscher begins Cairo visit with call for Arab unity in search for peace

CAIRO (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called for Arab unity in the search for a Middle East peace settlement when he arrived here from Kuwait Monday.

"I do wish that Arab unity be restored," he told reporters at the airport.

"It is difficult to maintain peace in Europe if peace is not assured in your area, and conversely it is difficult to preserve peace here if peace is endangered in Europe," he said.

Mr. Genscher said he came here at the end of a tour that also included Syria for a final assessment of peace moves in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We regard the views and the assessment of the Egyptian government on the situation in the Middle East problems as very

important," he said.

In a departure statement in Kuwait, Mr. Genscher called for closer ties between Gulf Arab states and the European Community (EC).

Diplomats said his Kuwait visit, the first by a West German Foreign Minister, focussed on Middle East tensions and efforts to develop a trade accord between the Community and the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

The GCC groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman.

Mr. Genscher earlier said he had no fresh Middle East peace plan to offer, but a West German diplomat in Kuwait said he would do all he could to promote peace. On his arrival in Cairo, Mr.

Genscher described West German relations with Egypt as "exemplary in all areas". He said his talks here were a continuation of discussions held in Cairo in February between West German President Richard von Weizsaecker and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr. Genscher and Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, were having a working lunch before the German minister met Mr. Mubarak later in the day.

Dr. Ghali said Sunday there was agreement between the two countries on a number of international problems, including Egypt's diplomatic efforts to achieve peace in the region.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311-19	BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	07:00 News 07:30 Morning News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:29 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 New Ideas 08:40 Book Choice 08:45 The World Today 08:50 News 09:20 Rock Salad 10:00 World News 10:29 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 A Future for the Past 10:45 Network 11:15 World News 11:45 Reflections 11:55 Wives of the Great Composers 11:59 Musical Year 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 What's New 12:50 The Radio Lecture 12:59 Parks Magazine 14:00 World News 14:29 News about Britain 14:35 Cricket 14:50 Scotland 14:55 Sports International 15:00 Radio News 15:15 The Shape of Space 15:40 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:29 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 News Summary 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00 Outlook 17:45 Cricket 18:00 Radio Lecture 18:15 Wimbledon '85 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Omnibus 19:45 The World Today 19:50 World News 20:00 A Letter from Scotland 20:40 Scotland This Week 20:50 Sports Round-up 21:00 News 21:10 Nature Notebook 21:40 The Farming World 22:00 Outlook: News Summary 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:40 The Trade 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 The Shape of Space 24:00 News Summary; Wargames 01:10 Book Choice 01:15 International Soccer Special 01:50 World News; The World Today 01:25 A Letter from Scotland 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Round-a-Piso 02:30 Meridian
FOREIGN CHANNEL	18:00 French Programme: des chiffres de lettres
18:30 French: la chance aux chansons	19:00 News in French
19:15 le vent du large	19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic	20:30 Kate and Allie
21:10 For the Term of His Natural Life	21:30 News in English
22:00 Feature Film: F.M.	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW 77411-19	
07:00 Light Music	07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show	09:00 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Cont.	10:00 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session Cont.	12:00 Pop Session Cont.
13:00 Pop Session Cont.	14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals	14:15 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour	15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instrumentals	16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Science Report	17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary	18:30 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsdesk	19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show	21:00 News Summary
21:00 Evening Show Cont.	21:30 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Cont.	22:30 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show Cont.	23:30 News Headlines
24:00 Close down	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	CIRCUS
* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.	
* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.	
FILMS	
* "The Thirty Nine Steps" at 7:30 p.m. at the British Centre.	
* The ABC — the McLaughlin Group — at 10:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
VIDEO	
* A video entitled "Mode '85" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6520267	American Centre Tel. 64371
British Council Tel. 641520	French Cultural Centre Tel. 636147-8
Gordale Institute Tel. 641993	Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 642023
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 620409	Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 645195	Hussein Youth City Tel. 647181/86
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793	Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 662251
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Falder Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qafra (Chadid Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mantazah, Jabal	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
ARRIVALS	* Mont Ventoux
09:45 Agaba (RJ)	* China
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)	* Kiri Emerald
10:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	* Sejin Mara
10:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	* Australian Eagle
11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
11:15 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)	Amn Kavar and Sons Company. Tel: 622324-9 at your service.
11:20 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)	
11:45 Dhuhran, Riyadh (SV)	WEATHER
12:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
12:05 Dubai, Doha (RJ)	It will be normal summer, with nor-
12:30 Moscow (SU)	investly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.
12:35 Kuwait (KU)	
12:45 Baghdad (IA)	Low/high temperature in deg. C.
12:45 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)	Amman 17/32
12:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ)	Agaba 24/25
12:45 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)	Deserts 22/24
12:45 Tripoli (RJ)	Jordan Valley 23/37
12:45 Athens (OA)	
01:25 Baghdad (RJ)	Yesterday's high temperatures:
	Amman 32, Aqaba 34, Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.
DEPARTURES:	
07:30 Agaba (RJ)	
11:30 Tripoli (RJ)	
12:30 Athens (RJ)	
12:45 Geneva, Zurich (KLM)	
12:50 Cairo (MS)	
13:00 Paris, London (RJ)	
13:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)	
13:15 Riyadh, Dhuhran (SV)	
13:20 Rome (RJ)	
14:00 Istanbul (RJ)	
14:15 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)	
14:30 Cairo (RJ)	
14:30 Moscow (SU)	
15:30 Kuwait (KU)	
15:30 Baghdad (IA)	
16:30 Saudi riyal	
16:30 Swedish crown	
16:30 Swiss franc	
16:30 Syrian lira	
16:30 U.A.E. dirham	
16:30 U.S. dollar	
16:30 German mark	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman governorate 891228	AMMAN:
Amman civil defence 198, 199	Dr. Wael Khartabeh 615035
Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131	Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Civil Defence Quesneirah 770733	Khalaf pharmacy 778653
Ambulance 193, 775111	Jabal Al Hussein pharmacy 668410
Amman downtown fire brigade 98	Fife Circle pharmacy 813141
First aid 630341	Ja'fari pharmacy 772679
Blood bank 778031	Al Qasbi pharmacy 896491
Civil Defence rescue 661111	Jabal Al Naser pharmacy 656728
Fire headquarters 620900-3	
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777	TAXIS:
Police headquarters 639141	Khalaf taxi 623715
Traffic police 896390/1	Tamir taxi 666417
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881	Taxina taxi 666460
Municipal water complaints 771258	Youth City taxi 665373
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5533090	Waddah taxi 812454
	Jerusalem taxi 639653

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32	
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 642816	
Al-Khadra Maternity, J. Amman 642414	
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362	
Malhas, J. Amman 636140	
Palestine, Shmeisat 664171/4	
Shmeisat Hospital 669131	
University Hospital 845843/65	
Al-Muhsin Hospital 667227/9	
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37	
Al-Abi, Abdali 664164/6	
Italian, Al-Muhallabreen 777111/26	
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafiah 775111/26	
Army, Marka 891611/15	

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32	
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 642816	
Al-Khadra Maternity, J. Amman 642414	
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362	
Malhas, J. Amman 636140	
Palestine, Shmeisat 664171/4	
Shmeisat Hospital 669131	
University Hospital 845843/65	
Al-Muhsin Hospital 667227/9	
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37	
Al-Abi, Abdali 664164/6	
Italian, Al-Muhallabreen 777111/26	
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafiah 775111/26	
Army, Marka 891611/15	

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/19	
Radio Jordan 774111/19	
Ministry of Tourism 642311	
Hotel complaints 666412	
Price complaints 66176	
Telephone information 12	
Jordan and Middle East calls 10	
Overseas calls 17	
Repair service 11	

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple 240 / 200	Lemon (yellow) 280 / 220
Apple (American) 380 / 340	Marrow 80 / 40
Banana 300 / 260	Marrow (large) 170 / 120
Banana (Mokannan) 250 / 220	Onion (dry) 330 / 250
Beans 320 / 280	Okra 140 / 90
Cabbage 130 / 100	Parsnips 230 / 220
Carrot 170 / 120	Peanuts 100 / 100
Cauliflower 180 / 140	Peas 600 / 500
Cucumber (large) 170 / 120	Potatoes 350 / 300
Cucumber (small) 340 / 280	Potatoes (small) 180 / 140
Eggplant (large) 120 / 80	Pepper (green) 500 / 450
Eggplant (small) 140 / 100	Pepper (hot) 220 / 180
Figs (green) 240 / 200	Peppers (small) 220 / 180
Garlic (without leaves) 350 / 300	Potatoes 240 / 200
Grapes 220 / 180	Raddishes 90 / 60
Juvas 400 / 350	Sweet Melon 130 / 100

UNRWA concludes first educational conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) ended its first educational conference in Amman Monday by adopting several recommendations focusing mainly on children's education in the primary sector.

The conference's chairman, Dr. Kamal Fahmawi, said that the recommendations were adopted after the participants had discussed their working papers dealing with school curricula, educational supervision, school administration and subject matter.

The recommendations also called on teachers to exert additional efforts for improving the quality of

education provided for the children and developing their teaching techniques and methods, Dr. Fahmawi added.

He said that altogether 10 committees were formed during the three-day conference and each drew up its set of recommendations in the light of the subjects discussed and the working papers reviewed.

Taking part in the conference were supervisors from UNRWA's educational regions around the country as well as representatives of Yarmouk University, the University of Jordan and a number of educationalists.

Vehicles Department begins issuing new licence plates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Vehicles Licensing Department Monday began issuing new licence plates for public vehicles in accordance with a newly adopted serial system, quite independent from the private cars.

The department's director Brig. Ahmad Abu Su'd spoke about the new measure in an interview with Jordan Television Sunday evening.

He said that transport vehicles have been grouped into different categories like buses, mini-buses, small taxis, trucks, pick-up trucks and so on, and each will follow serial numbers within its own

group, with the purpose of facilitating the process of issuing or renewing licences for vehicles in the future.

All non-privately owned cars and vehicles can have their new licence plates at the cost of JD 1 for a plate, and the department can issue such plates and new licences immediately and without even bringing the vehicle to the department for inspection.

Only the old licence is required for this procedure, Brig. Abu Su'd said.

The department, he added, has a capacity of issuing 500 new licences every day.

Cabinet stresses computerisation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet said in a statement Sunday that all schools in Jordan should introduce courses on computers and decided to entrust a team of specialists with the task of laying down specifications and standards for computer systems to be adopted in the country.

In its statement, the cabinet also gave its consent to various government departments to purchase computers for their own work not exceeding JD 20,000 a piece. The decisions were taken upon recommendations by a special ministerial committee charged with discussing the prospect of introducing computers to Jordan.



Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan, flanked by top ministry officials, takes notes during a dialogue

held Monday with farmers and agricultural employees in the Jordan Valley.

Dakhqan reaffirms policy to Jordan Valley farmers

DEIR ALLA (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan said here Monday that the government's instructions on the application of agricultural patterns in the northern and central Jordan Valley regions are aimed to safeguard the interests and rights of all farmers.

The minister, who was speaking at a meeting with farmers and the employees of agricultural departments in the Jordan Valley, said that the application of this type of agricultural planning has been set by specialists from Jordan and the Arab League and added that the Jordanian government has already started applying this system after it had conducted detailed feasibility studies and consultations with specialists.

The Ministry of Agriculture has already distributed forms to farmers to be completed with information and required data about their land before licences can be issued for each farmer instructing him on the type of crops needed from his land, Mr. Dakhqan said.

The minister pointed out that several technical committees have been set up to follow up the application of the agricultural pattern system. These committees will make sure that farmers grow crops in accordance with their licences and will note down the violators, the minister added.

Also speaking at the meeting was Mr. Adel Shamaleh, chairman of the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA) who praised the ministry's efforts and its cooperation with the farmers in applying the agricultural pattern system which he said was a sound agricultural technique helping the farmer to produce more crops and safeguarding his rights and interests.

Following the speeches, the minister answered questions put to him by the audience focusing on problems facing farmers and solutions. Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and several other senior ministry officials attended the meeting.

Specialists underline need to promote rural education

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional training seminar for specialists involved in educating the youth in Arab rural regions opened in Amman Monday. Altogether, representatives from 12 Arab countries are taking part in the seminar which has been organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Addressing the opening session, Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat stressed the importance of such meetings by Arab countries which are concerned with developing rural regions.

Dr. Arabiyat said there is need to establish an equilibrium between urban and rural regions with regard to education, job opportunities and other services.

The seminar's coordinator Dr. Salah Ya'qoub said the rural regions of Arab countries and their population constitute the largest section of the total area of the Arab World.

There can be no real progress in education in any Arab countries unless expansion and improvement in education is achieved in the rural regions, Dr. Ya'qoub said.

Dr. Ya'qoub referred to education as the most important element in any integrated and comprehensive development of rural regions socially, economically and culturally. Education, he said, helps to create new elements for development.

Dr. Izat Jaradat, director of general education at the Ministry of Education outlined the problems that result from the divergent levels of education between urban and rural regions. He said that due attention should be given to education in rural regions, which by the year 2000 will nearly constitute 45 per cent of the total Arab population.

This population should receive better education if the great potentials of the rural regions are to be exploited fully, Dr. Jaradat said.

Dr. Jaradat also referred to the migration of people from rural regions to the cities which attract people due to their better services and facilities as well as better educational opportunities.

This trend will continue unless education, health and other services are provided to people in the rural regions on equal level, Dr. Jaradat warned.

He noted that social justice means providing all people in all areas with equal education and other services.

The eight day seminar includes lectures on the maintenance of audio visual aids for educational purposes in rural regions, the production and employment of radio and television programmes as well as posters and pamphlets in training and educating youths and also the production and use of other illustrative material that can contribute towards improving education.

The delegates will also review working papers submitted by the participating countries and will make trips to rural regions and schools. The opening session was attended by UNESCO officials and heads of education departments in Arab countries.

Seminar considers setting up regional surveying centre

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour Monday extended an invitation for representatives of Arab countries to consider establishing a regional topographic training centre for surveying sciences in Jordan.

Addressing the opening session of a United Nations seminar on the feasibility of setting up a centre, Dr. Nsour pointed out that Jordan "is ready to extend all necessary facilities to see that the proposed draft project become a reality".

Deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for the four-day seminar, held at the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC), Dr. Nsour emphasised the importance of surveying sciences for development and security.

"Surveying is essential for every modern country as it advises on

organising cities and development projects as well as on defensive outlays," he said.

A number of renowned scientists and representatives from Arab countries expressed optimism that the proposed geographic centre would be located in Jordan. They told the Jordan Times that Amman enjoys all the aspects required for such a centre.

The seminar, which is attended by a number of Arab scientists in the fields of cartography, topography and geology, is expected to decide on the location of the proposed centre before it adjourns. It is also expected to outline a long-term framework for its operation.

The United States-based Egyptian geologist, Dr. Farouk Al Baz, who delivered a lecture on cartography through photographing earth from space, said he anticipated the JNGC to be the nucleus of a pan-Arab regional centre since he added, the Jordanian centre basically has all the requirements needed to set up the centre.

Dr. Baz told the Jordan Times that Jordan is the only country outside the U.S. which obtained and used photographs from space upon a request from Prince Hassan to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Responding to a question, Dr. Baz suggested the building of a special satellite similar to Arabsat, to be called Islamsat, for conducting scientific research pertaining to cartography.

"Arabsat was designed for audio-video telecommunications amongst Arab countries and we need a satellite specifically designed for development aspects," Dr. Baz said.

In his lecture, Dr. Baz expanded on the latest development in satellite photography including the utilisation of a new method: Large format system which can take stereoscopic coverage from an altitude of 57,000 kilometres. Advanced space technology, which would reduce time and cost, would have mapping reach up to 1:50,000 scale, he said.

Dr. Baz also detailed the new application of radar photos that can reveal geological features to a depth of 16 metres under surface.

Dr. Nsour, chief of infrastructure branch development at the U.N. secretariat in New York, also delivered a speech in Monday's session in his capacity as rapporteur of the seminar.

In his speech, Dr. Arabi pointed out the necessity to set up a geographic centre in the Arab World to be a milestone for a future training academy to enrich Arab states with locally trained Arab cadres in the fields of surveying sciences.

The centre would also contribute to upgrading the professional use of cartography, he added.

Furthermore, such a centre would act as a focal point for collecting data on surveying sciences, which eventually would promote the development of the Arab World, Dr. Arabi added.

On Monday, JNGC Brigadier Rafat Al Majali delivered a well-received speech in which he expressed hope that the seminar would be the first in a series of similar activities to be held at JNGC.

Three sub-committees were formed on Monday to tackle all aspects for the establishment of the centre. These sub-committees relate to technical affairs and training, financial affairs and the location as well as the scope of cooperation amongst the Arab countries with regard to mapping activities.

The seminar is expected to come up with a decision on the proposed location for the two-year old concept which was first suggested in 1983 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Soviet Union on the move again in Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

let intentions to replace Mr. Arafat by Mr. O. Mr. Jaddoumi.

"The Soviets did not discuss any such plans with me and there are no such Soviet objectives," he said. "The Soviet Union is a superpower which respect itself and would not do anything of this sort," he added.

Mr. Khalaf said he and Mr. Jaddoumi "do not oppose the idea of making joint moves with Jordan but that they still had some reservations on some points of the Feb. 11 agreement." However, he asserted that "we (inside the Fatah leadership) differ with each other but always within the legitimate framework of Fatah and the PLO."

"We do not believe in divisions and splits, particularly that we do not think that the leadership has crossed the red line," he said. "Furthermore, we trust Arafat and our other colleagues."

Mr. Khalaf's statement supports the second theory, or interpretation, of recent Soviet moves, and his colleagues in Fatah believed that the Soviets have finally decided to talk directly to Mr. Arafat's supporters and discuss with them their (Soviet) objections to the Feb. 11 agreement and means of reuniting the PLO.

According to Mr. Khalaf, the

Soviets discussed with him "what their opposition to the Feb. 11 agreement meant, and explained their suspicions that current peace efforts would finally lead to direct negotiations with Israel."

Another senior Fatah official later told the Jordan Times that the "Soviet Union had not offered any specific plan to reunite the PLO or to counter American plans in the area."

"It is clear to us that the Soviets have decided to move and do so in order to foil what they view as attempts to lure the PLO into an American-Israeli trap which would increase American hegemony in the Middle East," the senior Fatah official said.

Political observers here view the recent Soviet moves and contacts with PLO officials as a departure from the old Soviet policy regarding inter-Palestinian differences and the Palestinian-Syrian conflict.

In general, the Soviets had kept a neutral position on inter-Palestinian problems and on the rift with Syria, one observer said.

"Before, the Soviets left it to Damascus and Syria-based Palestinian opposition to foil what they viewed as American-sponsored efforts to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Now, however,

after Soviet suspicions have increased and the Soviets have found that Syrian opposition to the Feb. 11 was not enough, the Soviet Union has decided on other things," he continued. "Hence the direct dialogue with the PLO officials."

According to another observer, the new Soviet policy has also been prompted by the strain by relations between Syria and Damascus-based Palestinian factions following Syria's backing of Lebanese Amal Shiite attacks against three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut last May and June.

"The Soviets, who usually viewed a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation or alliance as the key to reuniting the PLO, have now decided that the restoration of the PLO's unity might be the key to a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation, and not the other way round," he said.

According to Mr. Khalaf, his visit to Moscow was "very successful in breaking the ice between the leaderships of the Soviet Union and the PLO." He did not elaborate.

Those radical Palestinian officials who believe that the Soviets would not mind isolating Mr. Arafat from efforts to reunite the PLO "on an anti-Feb. 11 accord platform" base their argument on a meeting they say was held between Dr. Habash and the Soviet envoy to Damascus last July.

According to them, during the meeting, which took place on July

17, the Soviet ambassador conveyed to Dr. Habash "The Soviet Union's keen interest to restore the unity of the PLO."

In the meeting, the ambassador said that the Soviet Union views a unified PLO as an essential element in the struggle against "American and Zionist schemes in the area which cannot be carried out without an effective Palestinian role," the officials told the Jordan Times.

"The Soviet envoy," they continued, "made it clear that efforts to reunite Palestinian ranks would include all Palestinian factions and elements who oppose the Feb. 11 agreement and should not necessarily include Mr. Arafat if he decides to proceed with the talks with the Americans."

"The Soviet Union does not distinguish between talks with the Americans or starting negotiations with Israel since the first will essentially lead to the second," the Soviet ambassador was quoted by them as telling Dr. Habash. The envoy also reportedly said that leaders like Mr. Jaddoumi and Mr. Khalaf, "who oppose the agreement, would be expected to publicly condemn American-backed peace efforts once the tripartite American-Jordanian-Palestinian talks started."

But as his telephone interview with the Jordan Times suggested and as confirmed by other senior PLO officials, Mr. Khalaf conveyed to the Soviets the official PLO line and not his own reservations on the accord.

Mr. Khalaf said that he had tried to quell Soviet fears and assured Soviet leaders that both Jordan and the PLO are committed to convening an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the Soviet Union.

"I told the Soviets both Jordan and the PLO have rejected American preconditions, as conveyed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, during his last visit to the area in August, that the suggested tripartite American-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue lead to direct negotiations with Israel," Mr. Khalaf said.

"We reject direct negotiations with Israel and any preconditions to start the dialogue with the Americans," he said. "We consider the imposition of preconditions to be dangerous in international relations."

But, according to Mr. Khalaf, the Soviets "do not judge the Feb. 11 agreement by its contents or by the signatories' intentions."

"The Soviets define their position on the basis of what they view as the likely results of the Feb. 11 accord and they believe that in the light of the strong American rejection of Soviet participation and the U.S. opposition for an international conference as such, the current peace efforts would lead to direct negotiations with Israel," he said.

Mr. Khalaf said that the PLO will keep struggling to change the current balance of power.

Hassan opens U.N. seminar

(Continued from page 1)

Delegates said the aim was to find an alternative to development policies which concentrate on economic indicators like growth and instead seek ways of promoting human factors like training, education and health.

They said there was concern at the meeting that the kind of monetary policies demanded of Third World countries by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund brought with them too "a social cost."

The meeting is expected to finalise a joint declaration, before it ends on Wednesday, a spokesman

told Reuters.

Prince Hassan was received in Ankara Sunday by Turkish President Kanan Evren to whom the Prince conveyed a message from His Majesty King Hussein.

Prince Hassan and President Evren discussed subjects connected with the Middle East question, the Iran-Iraq war and Jordanian-Turkish relations.

The meeting was attended by Turkey's Acting Prime Minister Kayi Ardrem and Jordan's Ambassador to Turkey Hani Tabbara.

Later, Prince Hassan attended a parliament session in Ankara.

U.S. shakes Soviet hopes

(Continued from page 1)

"It certainly has not kept them from speaking frankly about us," he observed.

The spokesman did not respond to Mr. Gorbachev's assertions that the American research programme for a space-based anti-missile defence system could derail arms control talks and that the Reagan administration had launched a campaign of hatred against his country.

In the interview Mr. Gorbachev demonstrated a mastery of style and substance that puts the U.S. administration on the defensive before the summit, diplomats said Monday.

A senior envoy from a neutral country commented: "It's shown again that he is the best public relations man they have."

"He didn't say anything new," one Asian diplomat said. "But he

has put a strong case for the Americans to show they are the ones expected to come up with something 'Geneva'."

Mr. Reagan's most recent statement about the summit was an Aug. 24 interview in which he said he would "do my best to present the evidence that would show and provide that this country has no intention of taking hostile action against them (the Soviets). And also, however, that we believe we have good reason... to think that they do have hostile intent."

Mr. Gorbachev is likely to set out his case again on Tuesday at a meeting with a team of U.S. senators, led by Democratic leader Robert Byrd.

In a month, Mr. Gorbachev is due to visit France on a trip that diplomats expect to give him a platform for further embellishing the Kremlin's image in Western Europe ahead of the Geneva summit.

Under the patronage of His Highness Prince Mohammad Ibn Talal

The Romanian Ministry of Tourism and the Romanian Embassy in Amman and San Rock Hotel will hold a week-long Romanian Festival at San Rock Hotel in Amman from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9

The festival includes an industrial fair displaying products of light Romanian industries.

In participation with the UNITED TRADING GROUP

Romanian national performances by the Romanian Folklore Troupe accompanied by violinist George Toader and singer Palada.

Also in the festival is a dinner to present traditional Romanian foods.

For more information call Tel: 813800.

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GUEST COLUMN

Sudan's resumption of ties with Tehran is regretful

By Suhell Khouri

THE ARABS are deeply regretful over a decision by the military regime in Sudan to resume diplomatic relations with Iran. That decision came close on the heels of the final session of the Arab summit in Casablanca and at a time when the Sudanese foreign minister, who made the announcement about Khartoum's decision, had received a copy of the final communiqué of that summit.

The Sudanese foreign minister had no chance to have a quick review of the final communiqué, and certainly no time at all to make an assessment of the implied warnings to Tehran by the Arab leaders over the Gulf war.

Indeed, there was no need for the minister to make a

quick review of the communiqué since Sudan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Iran came only 72 hours after the closing session in Casablanca and before the Arab delegations had even left Morocco for home.

The Arab leaders' warning to Iran to end the war with Iraq was definitely not meant as an invitation to Sudan to restore its relations with Tehran, but was indeed a way of expressing a unified Arab front committed to the Arab League defence pact, and a means of exercising pressure on Iran's rulers to end their aggression on neighbouring Iraq, an aggression that has been going on for five years.

The final communiqué was

some kind of a message to the world, reflecting a unified Arab World with its countries committed to solidarity and collective security, principles laid in the Arab League's Charter and accepted and respected by the league member states.

We certainly cannot decide for Sudan its own foreign policy nor can we determine Khartoum's relations with the outside world, but we dare say that the announcement of the decision at this particular time was tantamount to a violation of the summit's resolutions which were signed, along with other Arab leaders, by the head of the Sudanese military council Gen. Abdul Rahman Swa-

redhah.

Under President Jaafar Numeiri, Sudan declared its total support for Iraq in its war with Iran, thus prompting Iran to sever ties with Khartoum. What would the new regime in Khartoum now tell the Arab people of Sudan about the restoration of ties with Iran, when no doubt, the new move is regarded by the Arab people as a form of indirect support for Iran to pursue its war against Iraq?

Perhaps the Sudanese rulers were tempted to take their move by Tehran's promises to extend economic assistance to Sudan. But can the Tehran regime honour this commitment and offer free crude oil to

Sudan, now that the oil terminal at Kharij Island has received a devastating blow, and oil tankers are no more able to carry away Iran's oil to the foreign markets?

Will the Iranian rulers really offer any economic assistance to Sudan at a time when they are not even able to feed their own people? And why should Sudan trade its national and pan-Arab commitments with an oil shipment that most probably will never come?

The Khartoum decision, which reflects Sudan's sudden change of heart, must have come in response to direct pressure from certain Arab countries intent on undermining

the summit and its resolutions after failing to prevent its convening at Casablanca.

Iran has acted as a tool in this conspiracy hatched by these Arab countries to blast the summit resolutions, and Sudan, for certain considerations, has succumbed to the pressure and took the decision. But we urge Sudan to think again and consider the dangers inherent in restoring ties with the Iranian regime. We also urge the Arab League to interfere and handle this unjustified violation of its charter and its resolutions, and so stop Sudan's decision from becoming a timebomb designed to blow up all summit resolutions.

Danger in delaying tactics

LAST week rumour was rife in Amman that Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, was preparing to come back to the area to meet with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that has been proposed for him. Now, we are hearing a different story. Mr. Murphy is not coming, not that soon anyway; plans for his arrival have been cancelled.

We confess not knowing the whole truth about Murphy's trip here. Probably somebody in the White House thinks Jordan and the PLO have to make the first move before the U.S. envoy could come back to Jordan. Or the problem is with the State Department. Or we are awaiting President Reagan's return from the West Coast to Washington.

And because we do not know why the Americans are dragging their feet on the question of opening the proposed dialogue with us, we tend to be a bit worried. Does the U.S. administration know what it is doing? Does it really share the view with us that the peace process is beginning to lose its momentum? Are the Americans ready to move and shoulder their responsibilities — or do they continue to believe that others should do the running for them?

All these questions and many more need immediate answers. But above and beyond that, one has to realise what is truly crucial and urgent. The opportunity that exists for Middle East peace now must not be wasted or squandered. If it slips away, nothing will bring it back, neither now nor ever.

There was a time when the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, thought there was nothing left in the Middle East to ponder — much less to talk about. Everything was set for motion. Mr. Shultz stated then, wondering why there was no action. Today, unfortunately, the picture is reversed and we are still waiting for Mr. Shultz to do just what he had always preached: to set diplomatic wheels in motion.

The secretary is firmly and deeply committed to pursuing peace efforts in the region, we keep hearing from him and his people. The president is not only committed to the same goal; he also unequivocally stated that the issue is urgent. Why the delay in getting things done is something that is not understandable.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The continued resistance

OVER THE past few weeks the Arab population of the occupied territories have been escalating their resistance activity against the Zionist forces in a renewed drive to regain their rights and free their lands from occupation.

In fact the Arab people there have never stopped resisting the enemy; many heroic deeds were carried out and many sacrifices offered for the noble cause. All the time the Israelis have been employing arbitrary measures demolishing homes and evicting people from their land for the obvious reason that they want the land without its lawful owners.

The more severe the repressive measures are against the Arab population, the more determined the oppressed people become to liberate their land from occupation.

We follow up the escalation of resistance activity against the Zionist occupation with pride and a feeling of satisfaction because such resistance rekindles Arab masses' hope that sooner or later the Israelis will have to succumb to reason and withdraw from our lands. This is a prerequisite if peace is to be established in the Middle East.

Al Dustour: Resistance is a sacred right

ISRAEL'S CONTINUED occupation of Arab land and its arbitrary measures against its people provide sufficient proof that it is indifferent to all calls for peace and is not interested in living peacefully with its Arab neighbours.

Arab resistance is being intensified in the occupied territories these days, and at the same time the Israelis are escalating their repressive measures against the Arab population.

In so doing, and in refusing the Jordan-PLO accord, Israel is closing the door for all peace initiatives and blocking paths leading to peaceful settlements.

The repressive measures are in line with the Zionist philosophy which believes in seizing Arab land by force and presenting the world with a de facto situation. As the Arabs are making plans for peace the Israelis pursue their brutal treatment of Palestinian people, and as the world community calls out for peace the Zionist intensify their efforts to thwart all that can lead to a settlement in the Middle East.

Of course in view of the situation the Palestinians under Israeli rule have no alternative but to resort to resistance, which is a lawful action, to free themselves and their country from occupation and repression.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israeli aggression continues

WHAT WE witness, these days, in the occupied Arab territories is a natural reaction of a people being oppressed and exposed to persecution. What we see is resistance to occupation, intimidation and criminal actions carried out by Zionist elements and settlers.

The resistance is a clear manifestation of Palestinian rejection of the occupation and hegemony, and a show of determination by the Arabs to regain their rights and their lands.

But what the Israelis are doing is a clear indication that they refuse all bids for peace with the Arab nation and continue to deny the Palestinians their legitimate rights in their own homeland.

Needless to say that the Israeli measures conform to the general Zionist plans and expansionist designs which are aimed at building a Zionist society in the occupied Arab lands after evicting the Arabs from their homes.

All the Arab countries are agreed on the need for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict by peaceful means, but what the world is witnessing now is a total rejection of this peace and an Israeli persistence on continuing aggression.

By Joost R. Hiltermann

YA'BAD is a pretty Palestinian village of 15,000 inhabitants that lies splashed astride a hillside in the northern West Bank, occupied by Israel since 1967. Below stretches a wide valley where for centuries Palestinian peasants have worked land owned by someone else. A narrow road meanders up the hill. At the entrance to the village I ask where I can find Sami Kilani. The man waves towards the town centre. "Will he be home?" I ask, more out of routine because I know the answer. Sami Kilani is always home — or not far from it. He has been under town arrest since December 1983. Ya'bad, for all its splendour, has become a prison to one of its native sons.

Sami, in fact, is sitting at one of the coffee shops, chatting with friends. I have visited him regularly over the past months, bringing papers, rolls of film, the latest news from Jerusalem — providing one of his few channels of communication with the outside world. The latest issue of the English edition of Al Fajr, a Palestinian news weekly, carries a translation of one of his poems, published as a letter to the editor to get around the Israeli censor. It is an ode to Sidon, the Lebanese coastal town recently liberated from the horrors of military occupation. It is this kind of poetry that had got Sami into trouble with the Israeli military authorities.

Sami Kilani published his first collection of poetry and short stories, *Akhdar, ya Za'ar* (So green, oh thyme), in 1981. Soon after he was called to the regional headquarters of the Israeli military governor in Jenin. Sami recounts: "I was told to go to room so-

and-so. There was an officer inside. I didn't know at that point that it was the governor of Jenin. He asks me: 'Why do you think we are calling you?' I said: 'Perhaps to discuss with me my application for a laissez-passer' (a temporary permit for stateless Palestinians to travel abroad) He said: 'That's for the intelligence people to sort out; I am the military governor.' Then he asked me about *Akhdar, ya Za'ar*, and why — as a physics teacher (Sami lectures in physics at Al Najah University in Nablus) — I was interested in politics. He then put it to me very explicitly: 'We want you to stop writing literature and politics.' But, I replied, 'I send all my material through the censor.' He said: 'You're acting inside the law, and I, too, can do things through the law. I have my own means — and I'm sure that the law will be on my side — to destroy your life and that of your family.' I then told him that I had understood the threat, and left it at that. Town arrest came less than a year later.

Akhdar, ya Za'ar is a short story describing the class oppression that Palestinian peasants face in their daily lives while at the same time being subject to the harsh circumstances of military occupation. If Israelis found that topic offensive, they were absolutely infuriated by Sami's second collection, *Wad Al Iz Al Din* (A promise to Iz Al Din Al Jassam) published in November 1982, which sings the praise of the hero of the Palestinian revolt against the British during the mandate period, who fell in battle not far from Ya'bad in 1935. The poem ends thus:

And now
 witness Iz Al Din
 We give you the banner stained
 with our blood

the banner is flying in the dawn to the east
 we give you the banner, a budding tobacco plant
 a blossoming season of wheat from now we are behind you E. Al Din

Within a month, Sami received the first military order confining him to his village for six months. This was not all. In January 1983 he was arrested, interrogated on his political beliefs, and beaten up in the notorious Al Fara detention centre. Finally he was asked to sign a statement in Hebrew which he refused to do since he had not written the statement himself and had no command of Hebrew. Sami: "I was tortured and beaten for that, too. But I persisted: 'I sign only what I have written with my own hand.' So then they gave in, and I wrote: 'This collection comprises poems that I have written and published in local papers and magazines, and which therefore had already passed the censor.' This statement was ignored during the trial."

The trial lasted ten months. Sami was charged with "incitement" and "publication of unlicensed materials". His defence lawyers included Felicia Langer and Walid Fahoum. Langer told the judge: "It is a shame for the Jewish people, who are known for their books and literature, that they should bring a person to trial for a book!" In the end the prosecution lost the case as the judge, who was infamous for handing down severe sentences to Palestinian stone-throwers, could not be convinced of the validity of the charges.

The military government is not so easily dissuaded, however.

Using a British emergency law dating from the mandate which calls for "preventive detention", the Israeli regional military commander of Jenin so far has served Sami with six consecutive 6-month terms confining him to his hometown of Ya'bad, the latest on 12 June. Town arrest is a clever device which allows the occupation authorities to keep tabs on political dissenters without having to convict them in court, on the pretext of "protecting public security and defending the region and public order". Sami was told that he was a "threat to public security" because of his "inciting activities", a charge that the Israelis refused to substantiate as they claimed the evidence was secret. Former Israeli prime minister and Irgun terrorist Menachem Begin referred to these regulations before 1948 as "worse than Nazi rules".

For Sami Kilani, town arrest has been an emotionally draining experience. "It is worse than prison. In prison, you are prepared psychologically to remain for a specified amount of time, but here it is different: Every six months you again face the uncertainty of whether your town arrest will be renewed or not. It is also easier to adjust to the prison environment and adapt yourself to a life cut off from the outside world. Here in Ya'bad you are constantly dealing with people who are going about doing regular things. But if my child gets sick, I cannot take her to a doctor in Nablus. I am living the problems. I am seeing the problems, but I can do nothing to solve them. In prison you cannot see them, so you are not facing that crisis." Sami ought to know: From 1977 to 1980 he was held in various Israeli jails on charges of

being a "member of a hostile organisation" (the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine) and of distributing "illegal pamphlets" (against Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, which was a disaster for the Palestinians).

"According to British regulations, town arrest is a preventive, not a punitive device," Sami explains. "In other words, it implies minimum punishment. But for me they have made a maximum punishment. First it interrupts my personal and professional life. I am separated both from my family and from my students at the university." Sami's wife, Noha, teaches at a school near Nablus, and can only visit Ya'bad on Thursdays and Fridays. But every Friday Sami must go to Jenin to report to the local police station, thus losing time he could have spent with his family. His petitions to have the day changed, to be under town arrest in Nablus and to take a higher degree in physics in Turkey were all refused.

"Second, I am deprived of the right to be active in the literary movement. The occupation in general has terribly affected the literary movement here. The censorship is very rough. Anything that smells nationalistic is cut. We can't claim that we are a mature literary movement in the West Bank. First, we have no experience. We lost our teachers (after the 1967 war) and had to start from zero. We also lost our critics, who are a vital part of the movement. Any movement of this nature that existed here and that depended on continuity was interrupted by occupation. Second, we are banned from publishing certain works. Third, occupation means that we are focusing on one

subject only at the expense of other topics. This makes the literature political from the outset.

"All our writers are national writers. Anyone who writes something separate from the daily confrontation with the occupation will have no readers. The cultural and social are welded together, and have to be. Those who try art for art's sake won't have much success. The cultural movement is supposed to be in the vanguard of the national movement. Rightists can't really come into conflict with the progressives. This is more a problem among Palestinian journalists, really. There are writers who stay away from social subjects with an ideological point of view; they are writing from the surface. But they still place it in the national context, and for that reason we cannot make a conflict with them."

What does the future hold for Sami Kilani, at 32 Ya'bad's poet in (perpetual) residence and university physics teacher? "With town arrest they try to confine you to the narrowest place they can find, and I, in retaliation, am trying to have stronger bonds with the local people. I have enough raw material to write for years! In a way, I have benefited greatly from town arrest. One has to adjust as well as possible, and that is a good exercise for a writer. Anyway, I call it my 'civilised response' to the Israeli restrictions imposed on me. I am not giving up. I am still writing. I am preparing to publish a new collection of short stories very soon — yes, you can put that down. I don't care what the Israelis will say or do. They cannot punish me more!" — Middle East International, London

Peres' first year — ailing economy, doubtful results, uncertain future

By Nicolas B. Tatro
 Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Since taking the helm of a fractious coalition government a year ago, prime Minister Shimon Peres has virtually ended Israel's involvement in Lebanon and scored some success in improving the ailing Israeli inflation-wracked economy.

The 62-year-old leader of the centre-left Labour Party has earned a reputation as a master of compromise for balancing the disparate interests in his 25-member, multiparty cabinet.

The performance paid off in a 52 per cent approval rating for Peres in public opinion polls in June, the latest sampling available.

But friction within his divided cabinet has grown, and Peres has clashed more frequently with ideological adversaries in the right-wing Likud bloc, headed by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Squabbling between the two parties has led to a virtual paralysis on progress towards a new

Arab-Israeli dialogue. They have been unable to agree on overtures to Jordan, Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and improving relations with Egypt.

As a result, some analysts predict an unravelling of the joint rule agreement which brought Peres to power last Sept. 14 after a stalemate in elections prevented either major bloc from forming a government.

"The fall of an unnatural government is merely a question of time, not of any pretext or cause related to current events," concluded Yoel Marcus, a columnist for the liberal daily Haaretz.

Under the coalition agreement, Shamir and Peres will change jobs on Oct. 13, 1986, and the Likud leader would have two years in office before the next elections in 1988. If either party walked out of the government, early elections will likely result.

Cabinet ministers in both major blocs have shown increasing restlessness with the power-sharing arrangement.

Industry and Trade Minister

Ariel Sharon, who aspires to depose Shamir as head of the Likud, blasted Peres for blocking Jewish settlement in the West Bank. Likud minister Gideon Pat expressed a lack of confidence in Peres' economic programme and party colleague Yitzhak Modai forecast new elections by May.

Peres summoned Shamir, warning that he would not tolerate any more public attacks on his administration. Israeli newspapers said the Labour leader was taking preliminary steps in case early elections were necessary and that these included meetings with leaders of religious parties who may hold the balance of power.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, a leading member of Peres' party, told reporters recently "I feel like everybody else — quite unhappy" with the coalition arrangement. Israel could not afford the economic burden of new elections," he said, "but that doesn't mean that we have to have the government at any price."

Peres' high personal popularity



and frustration over the lack of progress in the search for Mideast peace could persuade him to bring down the coalition. Labour supporters say.

But opinion polls show the public almost evenly divided between the parties of the left and right. New elections could thus be risky since they could end in another stalemate.

Likud's partnership with Labour has been costly for Shamir's party with polls showing a sizeable defection from Likud to parties of the extreme right. An August sampling by the Modim Ezrachi

Agency showed Likud getting only 24 seats if elections were held now compared to the 41 it garnered in the 1984 elections.

Analysts say one reason is dissatisfaction with the government's security policy in the face of Arab resistance, which claimed 12 lives so far this year.

But Shamir's best chance against intra-party rivals like Sharon and deputy premier David Levy is the coalition agreement, which applies to him personally and not to Likud as a bloc. Observers believe

he is likely to adopt increasingly tough positions on Mideast peace and security issues to win back Likud defectors but at the same time cling to the coalition agreement that will make him premier.

Publicly at least, Peres appears content to promote the successes of the national unity government. He told a visiting French delegation that "a government should be judged by the results of its actions, not by its rhetoric and that in this regard there had been important results."

Nigeria's new military rulers to stay; democracy shelved

By John Chiahemen
 Reuters

LAGOS — Prospects of an early return to democracy in Africa's most populous nation have dimmed following the fifth successful military coup in Nigeria in less than 20 years, diplomats and political analysts say.

Last Tuesday's bloodless-coup catapulted Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, 44, into the newly created job of military president after being chief of army staff in the 20-month-old administration of ousted Major-General Mohammad Buhari.

Military sources said Babangida had played a key role in the last coup on December 31, 1983, which ended a four-year experiment with an American-style

presidential system introduced in 1979 after nearly 14 years of military rule.

Babangida has made three public speeches since taking power — his first broadcast to the nation on Tuesday, one to the Lagos diplomatic corps and the other at the swearing in of members of his 28-man Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC).

The future of democracy was not mentioned in any of them. But in a series of moves which diplomats and political analysts saw as aimed at winning popular support, he turned his full attention to restoring civil liberties.

He ordered the release of former politicians, businessmen and journalists held since the fall of the civilian government of Shehu Shagari at the end of 1983 and

revoked a law that muzzled Nigeria's often boisterous press.

"This in itself is a loaded gun," one analyst said. Like others commenting on the future of democracy in Nigeria, he asked that his name not be mentioned because the new government has not yet repealed Buhari's order banning public debates on the country's political future.

"Nigerians cherish democratic values and have welcomed the new moves to restore civil liberties. But that in itself will create a fertile ground for people to start asking where we are heading," he said.

Nigerian political analysts generally conceded that it might be too soon for the new rulers to commit themselves on the nation's political future.

But they added that the fact that future of democracy had not even been mentioned in passing indicated that the new rulers might have decided that this was not a priority.

They suggested that the military might in the end respond to agitation for a return to civil rule by bringing more civilians into the highest ruling body.

One analyst pointed out that the new power structure announced after Tuesday's coup was a pointer to this trend. Babangida took the title of president, a title usually associated with civilian heads of state in Nigeria.

He has abolished the powerful position of chief of staff supreme headquarters, the second ranking position in previous military administrations.

Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, who held that position under Buhari, was the virtual prime minister, in charge of the administration of the country's 19 states in addition to his responsibility over the armed forces.

That arrangement, which caused friction in Buhari's highest ruling body and largely prompted the latest coup, has now been changed. A new chief of general staff will now oversee state administration but will have no powers over the armed forces.

"This is a perfect scenario for the new regime to bring in a civilian prime minister to replace the chief of general staff," one analyst commented.

"If this is well received by the Nigerian public, the military might further introduce a civilian na-

tional assembly while retaining the AFRC as the highest ruling body," he added.

But the analyst said, how quickly such a programme might be introduced or how members of such a national assembly might be selected could not be foreseen at this stage.

Many Nigerians who remember the bloodshed that followed the 1983 elections and widespread violence in earlier polls before the army first struck in 1966, six years after independence from Britain, remain suspicious of civilian-run elections.

The analysts said the military leaders were well aware of these fears and might be tempted to stay in power for as long as they felt such fears were real.

EC misleads public on famine relief

Officials in the European Community have inflated the figures on EC aid to Africa, misleading the media and the public. A new parliamentary report from Great Britain reveals that EC aid is 60 per cent less than the total announced last December. Donatus de Silva is on the staff of Earthscan.

By Donatus de Silva

LONDON — The European Community (EC) has been accused of deceiving a concerned public about the true — and very low — level of its aid to Africa. A detailed report by the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee reveals how the EC is operating a system of "double counting", giving the press inflated figures about famine aid. This technique was used by the Community to mislead politicians and the public into believing that far more was being done for the African drought areas than was actually the case.

According to the committee, the headline-making statements issued by Western European leaders at their Dublin summit last December, giving the impression that 12 million additional tonnes of grain from massive EC stockpiles were being committed to Africa, were false.

In reality, the figures include

amounts committed before the summit: 400,000 tonnes pledged individually by member states and 300,000 tonnes from the EC's "regular food aid programme". Thus, the new commitment announced in Dublin, was in fact only 500,000 tonnes. Most of this will not be drawn from the community's intervention stocks, but will be purchased on the world market, increasing world demand and helping to sustain grain prices.

By comparison, Canada in 1984/85 donated 900,000 tonnes of grain equivalent, with Australia giving 400,000 tonnes, Japan 300,000, and India 100,000.

The same system is used when the EC adds up the figures for its financial aid for famine relief in African countries. The figure for total aid sent by the community — even when acting as a multilateral agency in its own right — includes the total bilateral assistance provided by member states.

Observing that the EC has "less flexibility than the individual sta-

tes when dealing with a crisis", the report points out that much of its regular aid is committed to a food aid programme which has existing commitments. The community's massive grain "intervention stocks" are held by agencies within each member country and are subject to national regulation. In addition, the community's complex financial regulations hinder the quick purchase of additional stocks.

To speed up the response to future disasters, the report calls on the British government to cut bureaucratic red tape and make it possible for the large stocks of surplus grain held in the community's stores to be made readily available for emergency aid.

Turning its attention to Britain's response to the African crisis, the study says that the generosity of British people, who have so far given a total of £67 million (\$80 million) to charities, has not been matched by the government.

According to the study, Britain's emergency response of £69 million (\$83 million) in 1984 was a paper transfer within the already approved aid budget — made at the expense of aid programmes to

other countries. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is adamant that the projected £95 million (\$114 million) for this year must come from within the existing aid budget.

But the Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by former Conservative Party cabinet minister Sir Anthony Kershaw, strongly disagrees with the government's ruling and feels that new money should be provided. "The emergency is of such a degree that it must be regarded as a new situation, and substantial new money should be provided to help with it".

The Overseas Development Administration budgets should be increased to accommodate extra expenditure, so that funds are not diverted from longer-term development work, says the report. It warns Western governments that the crisis in Africa will not go away when the rains return and calls for a "continued commitment" to the needs in the region.

The report puts the blame for the crisis squarely on the shoulders of African leaders. It lists the main causes as inappropriate government policies, badly designed or implemented development projects, mistaken agricultural methods, deforestation, population growth and political unrest.

But the report does not turn the same critical eye on a number of Western aid programmes, severely criticised by African economists for supporting new, expensive, large-scale projects instead of improving existing projects and services, for tying aid to political strings, and for sending ineffective staff as "development experts" to work on field projects or clockwork in international development agencies.

In its visits to Senegal, Sudan, Ethiopia and Mali, the committee met government officials and representatives of international development agencies and relief organisations. According to its own lists, the committee met no one from local voluntary organisations.

Although the report touches on the debt crisis in the developing world, which has hit the African countries hard, it fails to recommend any initiatives that the EC and Britain should take to ease the economic burden — Earthscan feature.

Sudan: A country long divided

WASHINGTON — Vast and troubled Sudan, Africa's biggest nation, is almost two countries in one — an Arab-African giant tensely held together.

The Arab north, where most of Sudan's 22 million people live, has always been in control and has achieved some unity through Islam and the Arabic language.

The African south, regarded as a hunting ground for slaves and ivory until the turn of the century, is split up among numerous tribes, each with its own language and customs. Their religious beliefs are predominantly animist and Christian.

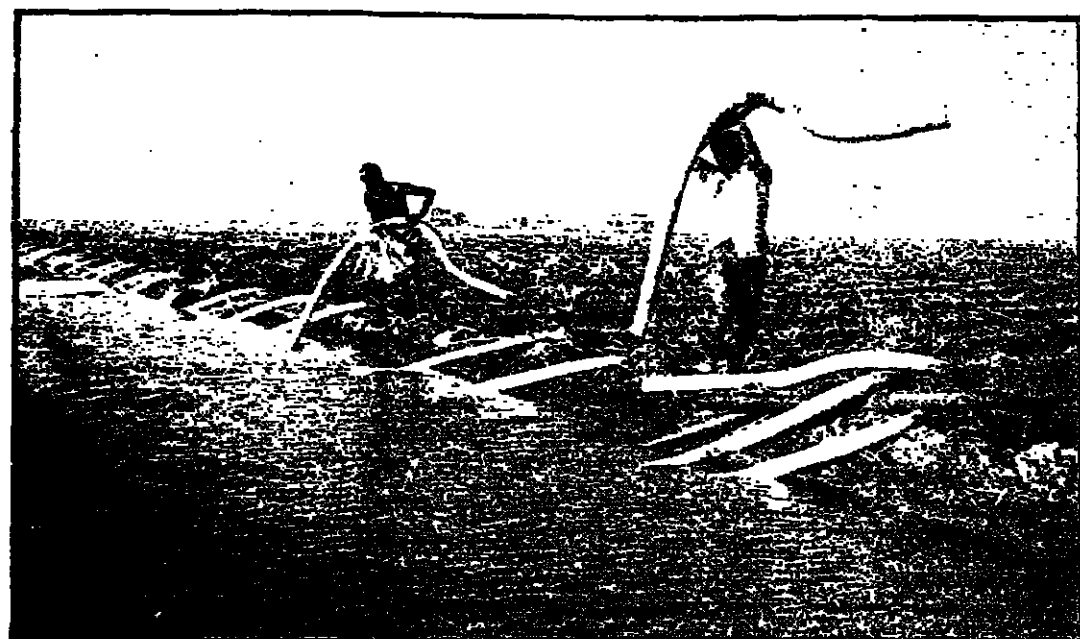
Geographically, the two regions, together one-third the size of the contiguous United States, are tied together by the mighty Nile, which flows through the entire length of Sudan north to Egypt. But politically, the two parts have not been successfully joined, even under the 16-year regime of Gaafar Muhammad Numeiri, who was ousted in a military coup April 6.

Blue Nile meets White

Khartoum, the capital, where the Blue Nile meets the longer White Nile, stands somewhat as the dividing point. In the desert and semi-arid areas to the north, the people dress in long, flowing robes and turbans and speak Arabic.

Beginning about 100 miles to the south, "everything is completely different," says writer-photographer Robert Caputo, who has traveled extensively in Sudan for National Geographic. "The people become black, and suddenly there are vast open grasslands and woodlands of acacia trees, and herds of wildlife."

From the time of its independence from joint British-Egyptian rule nearly 30 years ago, Sudan has been a country divided. A bloody civil war raged between north and south for the first 17



Tubes that look like giant worms siphon water for sugarcane near the Kenana refinery in arid Sudan. The water is drawn from a canal that taps the Nile on its sluggish journey through Africa's largest nation.

The refinery, funded by mostly Arab money, opened in 1980 as part of an Arab dream to make the Sudan the breadbasket of the Arab World.

years and claimed a half-million lives. Numeiri, who had come to power in his own military coup in 1969, ended the war in 1972, but not the animosity.

Relations between north and south started to unravel again in 1983, when Numeiri dissolved the semi-autonomous southern region created by the 1972 accord and split it into three parts. Angered southerners felt their loss of unity again made them an easy target for northern exploitation. They hated Numeiri's harsh imposition of Islamic law.

Guerrilla warfare broke out, fought mainly by the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army, made up of many southern deserters and headed by a former army colonel. Guerrilla attacks have forced the shutdown of two of the country's most important

development projects — both in the south's enormous swampland, the Sudd.

One project is the production of oil and the planned 1,000-mile-long pipeline to carry crude oil north to Port Sudan on the Red Sea. Southerners see the pipeline as another attempt to steal their resources.

Tribesmen become roustabouts

Of Chevron, which was exploring for oil, Caputo writes: "They hired tribesmen who walked in stark naked, carrying spears and shields. Two weeks later they were wearing hard-hats and steel-toed boots and working on a rig."

Then rebels attacked the com-

pany's base camp, killed three men, and wounded five. Chevron suspended all oil exploration in southern Sudan in February 1984.

The second project is the controversial 225-mile-long Jonglei Canal on the eastern edge of the swamp. It is designed to divert part of the Nile around the Sudd to reduce the enormous "loss" of water from evaporation and cut travel time on the river. The canal is critical to irrigation plans for northern Sudan and Egypt.

Guerrillas raided the job site and took hostages. Early last year, after two-thirds of the canal had been completed, all work was halted.

Whether in the southern swamp or at the conference table, the southerners have sworn this time not to give up until they have a real voice in running Sudan.

TV star dreams of silver screen

By Dean Lokken

MENDOCINO, California — Angela Lansbury is an award-winning Broadway stage actress and the star of a top television series, but says she is still aiming for a major success in the movies.

The British-born actress, who has won four of Broadway's prestigious Tony Awards, said: "I really want to make 'one great movie.' I don't say just one — I don't want to limit myself to only one."

In an interview with Reuters during a break in filming her TV hit "Murder, She Wrote", Lansbury said: "I want to play some great movie roles because they really go all over the world, and it's a nice feeling to be known as a motion picture actress, not just a television actress." "Murder, She Wrote", shown in 38 countries, begins its second season in September with Lansbury playing mystery novelist Jessica Fletcher, an energetic down-to-earth widow who rides a bicycle around town.

In each episode Fletcher — along with the audience — solves a murder. Lansbury says she has a lot in common with Fletcher. "I play myself. There's very little acting involved."

Except for one thing. "Angela Lansbury and murder — now synonymous with one another. For a non-violent person, this is a hard thing to swallow." She punctuated the thought with a hearty laugh.

Fletcher's home is in a mythical Maine seaport, Cabot Harbor, but Mendocino, a scenic village on the rugged northern California coast, is being used for the show's exterior shots.

Indoor scenes are filmed in Los

Angeles, even when the show, like this season's opening episode, is set in London.

Lansbury won her four Tony Awards, all for best actress, for such Broadway musicals as "Mame" and "Sweeney Todd."

Last January she received a Golden Globe Award, sponsored by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association, as best actress in a TV drama series.

"Murder, She Wrote" was recently nominated for seven Emmy's, television's highest honors, to be awarded on September 22. Lansbury was nominated for best actress in a drama series.

This degree of success has eluded her in the movies. She was a leading lady on Broadway, but on the big screen she is usually in a secondary role.

However, even those roles earned her three Oscar nominations — though never an Oscar — for best supporting actress.

"My ambition is to play a movie role that is commensurate with the role I play in 'Murder, She Wrote.' I think it will happen within the next few years," she said.

Until then, she relishes her success as Jessica Fletcher.

"I've been known for many, many years by some people. I'm now known by just about everyone, which is a curious kind of fame to arrive at my time of life," said Lansbury, who is 59.

Her husband and manager, Peter Shaw, was on the set during the dockside interview. Their son Anthony rushed about the set as a dialogue coach.

"Some day he's going to direct me, although he's a pretty good actor as well," Lansbury said of Anthony, one of her three children and father of her two grandchildren. Her father was a British lumber merchant and her



Angela Lansbury

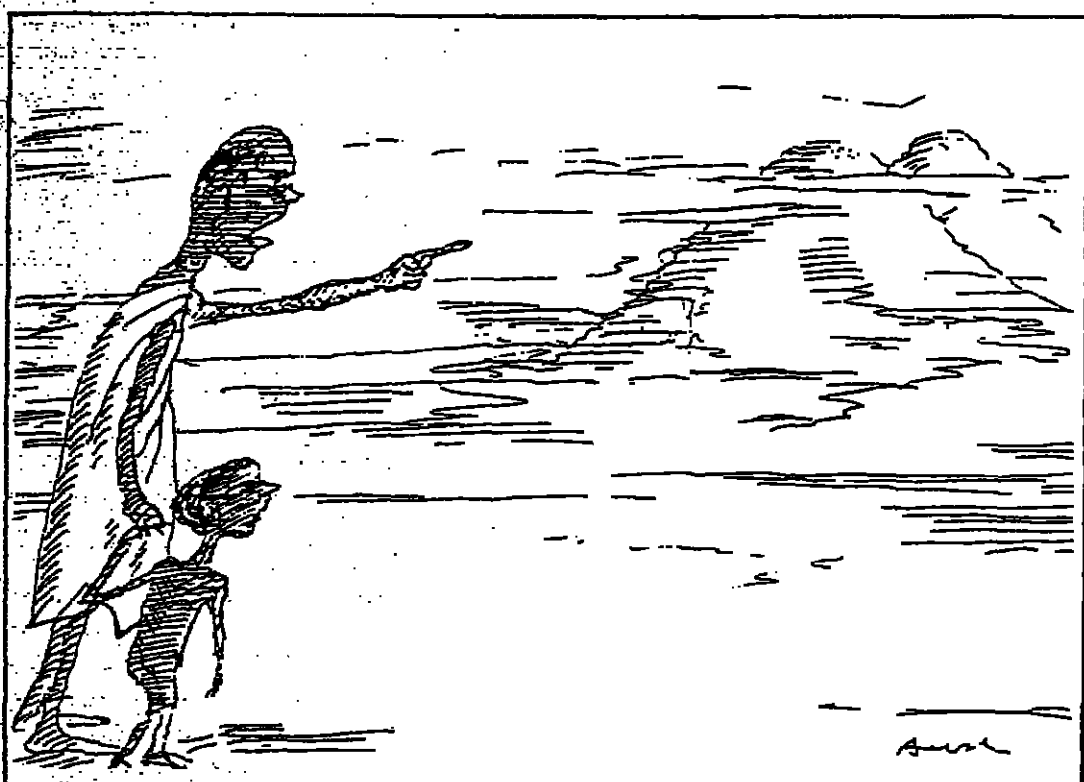
mother an actress who moved the family to the United States during World War II.

In this season's opening episode, Lansbury plays a dual role — Jessica Fletcher and the writer's cousin.

"I wear a red wig and play a lovely character named Emma MacGill, my cousin who has thr-

ests against her life," she said.

The plots this season are to be more complex, making it more difficult for watchers to detect the killer. "If they look and listen carefully, we are going to give them some very subtle clues along the way, but they'll have to be very quick off the mark to get them," Lansbury said.



"It looks like the European grain surplus mountain, but it's only a mirage" — Earthscan

When cities are sisters, ties are stronger

By Joy Aschenbach
National Geographic News Service

WASHINGTON — Who would have guessed that they'd have anything in common — Elkader, Iowa, and Mascara, Algeria?

One is a corn-country county seat with tractors and churches, population barely 1,700; middle America on the Turkey River.

The other, nearly 5,000 miles away, is a Muslim city of 100,000, famed for its wines, situated on a mountain slope in the heart of an olive and grape-growing region of North Africa.

Yet last year Elkader Mayor Ed Olson was "eating" couscous in Mascara. The occasion: The official union of Mascara and Elkader as sister cities.

The link: Emir Abd Al Kader, a 19th-century leader in Algeria's long fight against French colonialism.

84 foreign countries

In the United States, 740 cities and towns are linked with 1,059 foreign cities in 84 countries through Sister Cities International, a non-profit organization that acts as an information and service center for member cities, and sometimes as matchmaker.

When Elkader was settled in 1846, one of its three founders had read about Abd Al Kader in the newspapers and admired him enough to name the town after him — or so the story goes. Mascara, once served as Abd Al Kader's headquarters and is a few miles from his birthplace.

"The people there were amazed that a town in the United States was named for their national hero," says mayor Olson, who headed the 10-member Elkader delegation. "They treated us like royalty. Just about any place we went, they fired salutes."

On a mountain outside Mascara, the town's 10 trees at Abd Al Kader's monument to symbolize the roots and hoped-for growth of the new relationship.

Elkader now celebrates Abd Al Kader Day each May 26, the anniversary of his death. This year his great-grandson is expected to attend.

"We are the only U.S. city to have an Algerian sister city. We get requests coming in all the time from Algerians who want to visit Elkader. It means a lot to a small community like ours to have international ties," Olson says.

Although the sister cities program was launched almost 30 years ago, some U.S. cities had started international relationships even earlier. Toledo, Ohio, and Toledo, Spain, first paired in 1931. After World War II, others "adopted" needy, devastated cit-

ies in Germany, France, and the Netherlands.

Today, couplings with Japanese, Mexican, and German cities are most popular. "The big growth is in mainland China. Everyone wants a Chinese sister city," says Richard H. Oakland, membership director of Sister Cities International.

Friendship fosters trade

What began as gestures of good will and cultural, social, and educational exchanges has developed, particularly among larger cities, into economic and trade ties involving millions of dollars. A number of U.S. cities have taken on more than one sister city. With 14, Los Angeles has the most, as diverse as West Berlin and Lusaka, Zambia.

Cities usually choose cities that they have something in common with — size, character, name, or ancestry. Ports pair with ports, capitals with capitals. Rochester, N.Y.'s seven sisters reflect the city's ethnic makeup. Some cities, such as Honolulu and Hiroshima, have joined together to heal old

wounds.

Sister cities name streets, parks, and festivals for each other, put up plaques, flags, and signs at city limits announcing their relationship, and exchange gifts, students, technicians, and information on everything from how to run city hall to better ways to wash buses.

To salute the 2,000th anniversary of the founding of Augsburg, West Germany, sister city Dayton, Ohio, plans to get 2,000 Daytonians to visit Augsburg this year. The 15-year link between the farming towns of Coldwater, Mich., and Soltan, West Germany, has led to everything from the marriage of a Soltan girl and a Coldwater man to the opening of a German office-furniture factory in Coldwater.

One of the strongest and most active kinships has spanned the Pacific for 26 years between Portland, Ore., and Sapporo, Japan. Sapporo's new exhibit hall has permanent space for the promotion of Portland products.

Only two Montevideos

Although they pronounce it dif-

ferently, the Minnesota farming community of 6,000 and the Uruguayan capital city of 1.3 million are the only two places in the world named Montevideo. The Minnesota town used to be called Chippewa City. But, says Mayor Steve Boehlke, back in 1905 one of his predecessors visited the South American capital, fell in love with it, and had the town's name changed.

The two Montevideos have been sister cities for 40 years. An 11-foot-high bronze statue of Jose Artigas, the Uruguayan independence hero, stands in the middle of the Minnesota town. Every June it celebrates "Montevideo Fiesta Days."

The enduring friendship between the two Toledos was the driving force behind the first major international exhibit of El Greco's work, which toured the United States in 1982-83, with a two-month stay in the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art.

Not all sister-city relationships have been as smooth. Los Angeles and Tehran parted for political reasons during the hostage crisis in 1979.

Seoul expected to triple Olympic television revenue

By Lee Su-Wan
Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea is moulting the schedule for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul to suit American television viewers in an attempt to triple revenue from the sale of TV rights.

The Olympic organisers here are not saying how much they expect to get for the sale of U.S. television rights to a major American network.

But it is generally believed in Seoul that the figure will be more than \$700 million — about three times the amount paid last year by the American Broadcasting Corp. (ABC) for the Los Angeles Games.

ABC and the two other major American networks, CBS and NBC, will lodge their bids with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Lausanne, Switzerland, on September 12.

"Negotiations with the U.S. networks have been under way without a mention of money so far," Kwon Young-Jung, spokesman for the Seoul Olympic Committee (SLOOC) told Reuters.

"But we expect a considerably higher price than those of the Los Angeles and Calgary games," he

said. ABC paid \$225 million for the 1984 Olympics and has signed a \$309 million contract for the rights to the 1988 Calgary Winter Games.

After a contract is signed with a U.S. network, the SLOOC will begin negotiations with broadcasters from other countries.

In a move complicating planning, the Soviet Union and North Korea have proposed that Pyongyang participate in the management of the games and that some events take place in the north.

International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch brushed aside a North Korean suggestion that the two Koreas should co-host the 1988 Olympics.

He told reporters in Tokyo last month that the IOC had selected Seoul as the venue for the games, but he left open the possibility some events could be staged outside Seoul. He would not say whether this meant they may be held in the north.

Kwon said there had been strong signs that the Soviet Union and other Communist countries would attend the Seoul games, putting the organisers in a better position in TV negotiations.

But although Soviet sports officials say they are preparing teams for the Seoul Games, Moscow is likely to wait until three months before the event before announcing its formal decision, as allowed by IOC rules.

Concern about a Soviet boycott of the games, like that of the Los Angeles games last year, increased when a Soviet sports daily published an article on August 15 supporting North Korea's proposal to host the Olympics jointly.

IOC officials said the proposal, dismissed by Seoul as a political move, would require a change in Olympic rules.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) initially opposed the idea on the grounds that competition in the morning was hazardous to athletes' health, but later agreed on a compromise timetable.

Under the published timetable, more than half of the 106 finals in such major events as athletics, swimming, gymnastics, basketball and boxing will be held before 2 p.m. local time, close to prime U.S. viewing time.

Spokesman Kwon said it was unprecedented in the history of the Olympics to hold so many events around midday instead of in the late afternoon.

ITHACA, New York — Mothers

who can feed their newborns with their own milk have an excellent chance for healthier children and smaller families, says an American scientist.

Michael C. Latham, physician and professor of international nutrition at Cornell University, told an international meeting on nutrition August 20 that breastfeeding on demand can have a much greater total effect in controlling population than all modern contraceptive techniques.

Latham's conclusions are based on study in Kenya and Indonesia. "In some developing countries, many couples do not use contraceptives because they have no desire to limit by artificial means the number of children they will have," Latham explained. "But many of these families could be persuaded to breast-feed their babies if they understood that this would reduce disease, provide adequate nutrition, and save money and time."

The bonus, he added, is that "the adoption of breast-feeding would result in wider birth spacing and, eventually, smaller families." Latham is the director of the



international nutrition programme in the Division of Nutritional Sciences, a joint unit of the New York State College of Human Ecology and the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, both at Cornell University, in the state of New York. The scientist's remarks were made at the 13th International Congress of Nutrition in Brighton, England.

The Cornell scientist conducted a major study of infant feeding practices in Indonesia and Kenya,

and based his Brighton presentation on the results of these efforts. He noted that Kenya has the highest rate of population growth in any country in the world, with its current population projected to double in 17 years.

The study suggests that a reduction in the frequency and the amount of breast-feeding is an important cause of the population increase in that country.

"Mothers who are frequently and intensively breast-feeding do not become fertile again until about 24 months after giving birth," he reported. "The Kenyan women in our study, however, resumed menstruation on average at ten months; they often become pregnant again soon."

The majority of infants in Kenya are fed both breast milk and bottle milk substitutes at four months of age, though most mothers continued partial breast-feeding for more than 15 months.

Too often, the combining of bottle and breast feeding results in fewer breast feedings, a diminishing of milk supply, and a resumption of menstruation and fertility. Mothers who feed their babies breast milk exclusively, on the other

hand, maintain milk supplies with proper diet and retain their infertility.

The report on Kenya and Indonesia is part of a four-year collaborative study of infant feeding which also includes infants in Colombia and Thailand. The study group found that Indonesian mothers, in contrast to those in Kenya, did not introduce bottle-feeding and remained protected from pregnancy for ten months longer than the women in Kenya. The rate of population increase in Indonesia is only one-third that in Kenya.

Latham's conclusion from this study, he said, is that if women would rely entirely on breast-feeding for four to six months, and then move slowly to a combination of breast-feeding and solid foods without using bottle-feeding, this could have a major impact on birth spacing.

The Cornell scientist stressed that in addition to other family planning services in both Kenya and Indonesia, much more emphasis should be given to breast-feeding as a means to help control family size as well as a way to protect infant health — U.S. Information Agency.

England beats Australia in Unknown teenager advances into U.S. open

6th cricket test, wins 3-1

LONDON (R) — A four-wicket burst by Richard Ellison helped England rout Australia Monday in the final cricket test and reclaim the ashes with a 3-1 triumph in the six-match series.

England, spearheaded by Ellison and all-rounder Ian Botham, needed just 95 minutes on the morning of the fourth day at the Oval to dismiss Australia for 129 in their second innings.

England won by an innings and 94 runs, their second successive innings victory over the touring side.

Australia began the day in deep trouble on 62 for four. Only nine runs were added before Greg Ritchie, who had not increased his overnight score of six, flashed outside the off stump to an away swinger from Ellison for Paul Downton to take an easy catch.

The England wicketkeeper had dropped Australian captain Allan Border off the second ball of the day — a difficult leg side chance — but he made amends by catching his opposite number Wayne Phillips, who hit 10, off the bowling of Botham with the score on 96.

Ritchie and Phillips were out to loose strokes but Border, the last obstacle to an English victory, was dismissed by a fine ball from the rampant Ellison which he edged to Botham at slip.

The dismissal of Border, who received a standing ovation from the Oval crowd on his way back to the pavilion, for a stalwart 58, broke the Australian resistance.

The tourists folded from 114 for seven to 129 all out as Geoff Lawson, with a wild swish outside off stump, Craig McDermott and Murray Bennett were quickly removed.

But before the end, the crowd were granted another glimpse of the amazing cricketing powers of Botham with the dismissal of McDermott.

The Australian fast bowler slashed at Ellison and Botham, leaping high and wide to his left, plucked the ball out of the air with both hands. It was Botham's 91st test catch in an innings in which he claimed his 343rd test wicket.

Ellison, who took four for 35 on Monday, finished with five for 46. Botham claimed three for 44 and Les Taylor, who caught and bowled Bennett to win the match, two for 34.

Graham Gooch was named man of the match for his 196 in England's first innings and England

captain David Gower man of the series for scoring 732 overall.

Border was philosophical in defeat, describing England's 3-1 margin of victory as "a justifiable result."

"It was the result of England's batting over the last three matches — we succumbed to the pressure they put on us," the Australian captain said.

Gower, who has recovered his best form during the series, was delighted by his side's victory. "I think behind this placid exterior I'm quite a happy man — you have to accept the good times and enjoy them."

England will now prepare for the forthcoming tour of the West Indies who thrashed Gower's side 5-0 last summer.

NEW YORK (R) — American teenager Jay Berger, ranked 733rd in the world, defied astronomical odds on Sunday when he beat veteran Brian Teacher to gain the round of 16 in the men's field at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Berger, an 18-year-old unknown amateur from Florida, upset the more experienced Teacher 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 7-6 (7-3) in the third round of the three million dollar, 13-day event.

The Clemson University student, who gained entry to the main draw by winning the U.S. Boys' 18-year-old title, joined such illustrious names as Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the second seed, five-time open champion Jimmy Connors, seeded fourth, Yannick Noah of France (7) and Stefan Edberg of Sweden (11) in the fourth round.

Also reaching the round of 16 on a mostly cloudy and cool day at the U.S. National Tennis Centre

were Henri Leconte of France and Heinz Günthardt of Switzerland.

Second-seeded Martina Navratilova, seeking her third straight open title, led an advance of four seeded women into the fourth round when she crushed Sandra Cecchini of Italy 6-0, 6-1 in 37 minutes.

Advancing with Navratilova were Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria (8), 16-year-old Steffi Graf of West Germany (11) and Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden (13), along with unseeded Americans Kate Gompert and Alycia Moulton.

Lendl, number one the last three years, routed Horacio de la Pena, from Argentina, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3 while Connors beat Thierry Tulasne of France 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

Connors' triumph, on the eve of his 33rd birthday, was his 75th at the open, tying the record of Vic Seixas of the U.S.

Noah, fully recovered from a thigh injury that forced him to

miss last year's open, eliminated a fading Vitas Gerulaitis of the U.S. 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Compatriot Leconte had an even easier time in downing Hans Schwaier of West Germany 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, but Edberg had to recover to beat Brad Gilbert of the U.S. 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Günthardt had an even more difficult task as he overcame Martin Jaité, the rapidly-improving Argentinian, 6-7 (5-7), 3-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4, 6-1.

But the big surprise of the day was Berger, a hard-hitting baseliner who serves without a backswing as a result of four shoulder separations and who has worn a knee brace since undergoing arthroscopic knee surgery three years ago.

Only the fourth-ranked player on his college team, Berger blasted 45 outright winners in stunning the 30-year-old Teacher, who was as high as 12th in the rankings in 1980.

In the understatement of the tournament, the 145-pound (65 kgs) Berger said after the biggest victory of his brief career: "I'm ranked 733rd, but I think I should be a little higher than that."

Berger, playing in only his second pro tournament, conceded he has been the beneficiary of a good draw. In his first two matches, he beat Derrick Rostagno of the U.S., ranked 444th, and Eduardo Bengoechea of Argentina, ranked 101st.

"I think that on any given day, with the calibre of players here, anybody can beat anybody — with the exception of the top," Berger said. "I had a good day, and Brian was a little off."

Despite the absence of a backswing on serve, the teenager hits his service with authority. On Sunday he hammered in eight aces, five more than Teacher, and 25 service winners.

"My injuries came from working my body too hard at a young

age," he said — making an assertion voiced often in recent years by teenagers on the women's circuit.

Berger's victory matches him against Noah in the fourth round. In other pairings, Leconte faces Günthardt, Connors meets Edberg, top-seeded John McEnroe plays Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, Boris Becker of West Germany plays Joakim Nyström of Sweden and Mats Wilander, another Swede, goes against American Greg Holmes.

On the women's side, Navratilova, who has lost only six games in three matches, meets Lindqvist in the fourth round. Maleeva plays Graf, top-seed Chris Evert Lloyd takes on Robin White of the U.S., Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany plays Wendy Turnbull of Australia, Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia meets Kathy Jordan of the U.S. and Carling Bassett of Canada faces Helena Sukova

Race officials blame Bellof for crash

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian race officials said Monday an error of judgement by Stefan Bellof caused his fatal crash at the Spa World Endurance Championship motor race on Sunday.

They said there would be no official inquiry into the accident as the circumstances in which the West German driver's Porsche hit that of Belgium's Jacky Ickx and shot off the track were clear.

Bellof tried to overtake Ickx, whom he had tailed closely for most of the race, on the Eau

Rouge corner, a part of the track considered by drivers to be too narrow for such a manoeuvre. Bellof's car caught the rear of Ickx's and hurtled head-on into the guard rails.

A spokesman for the race organisers said Ickx told him on Monday the manoeuvre attempted by Bellof on the corner was impossible. Ickx could not understand why he did it, the spokesman said, adding that the circuit had been inspected and found

to be safe.

Track official Rene Parent told Reuters no doubts had been voiced over the safety of the circuit.

"When a car leaves the track at 250 km an hour, the consequences are bound to be serious, but the track itself is perfect," Parent said.

Although it took 20 minutes to cut Bellof free from his wrecked car, race rescue services reached the scene almost immediately and have been praised for their swift response.

American nudges world triple jump record

KOBE, Japan (R) — American Charles Simpkins came within 11 centimetres of the world triple jump record and Franco Boffi of Italy won a thrilling 3,000 metres steeplechase at the World Student Games Monday.

With a leap of 17.86 metres Simpkins, 22, recorded the world's third best distance in the

triple jump. The world mark of 17.97 was set by American Willie Banks in June.

Alexander Yakovlev of the Soviet Union was second with a jump of 17.43 and Britain's John Herbert took the bronze with 17.41.

Simpkins, who smashed the games record by 54 centimetres, told reporters: "The cheers from the crowd helped me a lot. I came here to win, though I'm disappointed not to have taken the world record."

If the cheers helped Simpkins, they were nothing compared to the rousing reception given to Boffi in the steeplechase.

After trailing Britain's Edison Wedderburn by five metres out of the final bend, he stormed down the straight to take the gold medal by a whisker in eight minutes 28.75 seconds.

Dutchman Hans Koeleman won the bronze.

Boffi, grinning from ear to ear, told reporters: "The gap appeared too large but I went for it and it

worked."

Grace Jackson, a 24-year-old business student from Jamaica, had an euphoric "win in the women's 200 metres. Although pressed down the straight by Elzbieta Tomczak of Poland, she was a full metre ahead at the line. Irina Silyus of the Soviet Union took the bronze.

The svelte Jamaican, who works part-time as a fashion model, was a bronze medalist in the 100 metres on Saturday.

She told reporters: "The 200 is my best event and it would have been an upset if I had not won."

In the men's 200 metres, Leandro Penabaz Gonzalez of Cuba won comfortably in 20.57 seconds from Atlee Mahom of Canada, who was pushed hard down the straight and almost tripped on the line by bronze medalist Jang Ja Keun of South Korea.

"I was confident about winning, but the Canadian and the South Korean surprised me by being so fast," Gonzalez said.

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Khmer Rouge replaces Pol Pot

Son Sen takes over as guerrilla army commander

BANGKOK (R) — The Khmer Rouge said Monday it had replaced Pol Pot — widely blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Kampuchians — as commander of its army.

Khmer Rouge radio, monitored in Bangkok, said Defence Minister Son Sen would succeed Pol Pot, 60, under an order signed by Vice President Kieu Samphan and dated Aug. 24.

It also said the military committee of the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea would "end its activity from today".

Pol Pot had reached "retirement age" but was appointed chairman of a high level technical office for national defence, the radio added.

A spokesman for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), which includes the Khmer Rouge, said he welcomed the announcement.

"It is the wish of all the Kampuchean people. We don't like him," he said of Pol Pot.

The enigmatic and secretive Pol Pot was widely blamed for the executions, starvation, overwork and disease that decimated the Kampuchean population during four years of rule until he was ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese forces in 1979.

Prince Sihanouk's spokesman said Pol Pot's retirement was unexpected. The matter was not raised at CGDK cabinet meeting chaired by Prince Sihanouk last

week and attended by the Khmer Rouge and the third coalition partner, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

The radio also reaffirmed Kieu Samphan as president of the Khmer Rouge and said Son Sen would be vice president as well as army chief.

"This is about the third time Kieu Samphan has been reconfirmed as top Khmer Rouge leader," one Western diplomat here said.

He said Pol Pot's retirement "could be a bit of face saving before the United Nations General Assembly session. It's just another move in a chess game, isn't it?"

Pol Pot's departure had been one condition demanded by Vietnam for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Little is known about the man who became prime minister in April, 1975, shortly after the end of the Indochina War.

He argued that in a classless society leaders need not be in the public spotlight, and in his haste to turn Kampuchea into a pure Marxist-Leninist state he forced everyone out of the cities, abolished currency and burned books.

He bludgeoned Kampuchea back into the dark ages, disposing of opponents, those alleged to be

tainted by contacts with the West and the intelligentsia.

He was condemned to death by a tribunal in Phnom Penh in 1979 on charges of genocide and was described as "a killer" by Sihanouk. The Khmer Rouge executed several children of the Prince as well as other close relatives.

Hanoi has made the elimination of Pol Pot and Leng Sary, another Khmer Rouge leader, a condition for withdrawing its estimated 160,000 to 180,000 troops from Kampuchea.

Kieu Samphan, Son Sen and Leng Sary last week welcomed Prince Sihanouk to a Khmer Rouge base near the Thai border.

Prince Sihanouk was apparently unaware of Pol Pot's retirement. He told reporters who accompanied him that the United Nations-recognised CGDK would split if it tried to remove Pol Pot to meet Hanoi's demands.

The radio said the technical office to be headed by Pol Pot had the duty to "observe, deliberate, explore and summarise" defence affairs.

It said his retirement was in line with a decision to retire all military and civilian cadres when they became 60.

But those retired would "have the same rights as active officials". They would "live freely" and be appointed advisers, professors, experts or diplomats.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila Monday welcomed a Khmer Rouge decision to replace

Pol Pot as its army chief, saying it was a "positive step" towards reaching a settlement in Kampuchea.

Mr. Siddhi told reporters when he arrived in Singapore for a two-day visit that the change in the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge leadership would be well received by all warring factions in the six-year-old conflict.

It was also in line with the policy of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), although the non-Communist regional grouping had no part in Pol Pot's removal, he said.

Mr. Siddhi said new Khmer Rouge army Commander Son Sen was "a very good man and quite agreeable" to the two non-Communist factions in the United Nations-recognised coalition.

Mr. Siddhi said he had yet to confirm the report, but added: "If the announcement is correct, it will meet Vietnam's proposal that Pol Pot should be removed. I think it is a good trend now that he has stepped down."

"It is a sort of concession on the part of the coalition. I wish Vietnam and its patron, the Soviet Union, will carefully consider this. This is in line with a political solution ASEAN is seeking for the Kampuchean problem."

ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, firmly supports the coalition while making clear its abhorrence to Pol Pot.

India threatens to produce nuclear arms if Pakistan were to acquire them

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was quoted Monday as threatening that India might reconsider its policy on nuclear arms if Pakistan were to acquire such weapons.

"We do not have a nuclear weapon," Mr. Gandhi told Kuwait's newspaper Al-Siyass and its sister English-language daily Arab Times in an interview. "We do not wish to develop one. But if Pakistan were to acquire nuclear weapons, our security imperatives would compel us to review our positions."

The interview was conducted in New Delhi.

"It is widely recognised that for many years we have had the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons," Mr. Gandhi said. "It is also highly appreciated that despite this capability we have deliberately refrained from embarking on a nuclear weapons programme."

He insisted that "all the evidence points to Pakistan racing in the direction of acquiring nuclear weapons. This is the most dangerous thing that could happen to our region."

"It behoves us all, and especially the Western countries from whom Pakistan is acquiring nuclear technology and material by clandestine underhand ways," to resist this, he said.

Asked if during his recent visit to Washington he requested of the Reagan administration to cease supplying Pakistan with weapons, Mr. Gandhi said, "no we did not say that at all. All we said to the Americans was what you do with Pakistan in supplying weapons is entirely between you and Pakistan, and we do not want to interfere. But we feel once these weapons will be used against us we have to build our defences to counter the weapons which you supply to Pakistan, which means that you are provoking an arms race on the sub-continent."

The Indian prime minister expressed his country's readiness to spare no efforts for normalising relations with Pakistan, but he said "the Pakistanis want to go slow" on that score.

"They (Pakistanis) insisted on going slowly," he complained. "They did not want to open up so fast. So we did what they wanted."

Responding to a question, Mr. Gandhi described the Sikh extremists as "a tiny minority of criminals with little or no public support among the people of Punjab. These terrorists are attempting to subvert the democratic process by violence."

"The challenge has to be met by not giving in to the blackmail of terrorism," he said.

Mr. Gandhi said that the scheduled elections in the Punjab state later this month "is an answer against extremism."

He added that the closure of his country's border with Pakistan was prompted merely by elections in Punjab.

"That is really more for the elections than for any other reason," Mr. Gandhi said. "It is not something they should worry about."

Asked to comment on the five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, the Indian leader said he regretted the futility of mediation bids between the two belligerents.

Mr. Gandhi said India and Sri Lanka had made substantial progress in coming up with what he called a "starting paper" in a bid to resolve the Tamil crisis.

But he said, until a basis was agreed on which to resume talks and steps were taken to establish credibility of the Sri Lankan security forces, no progress was possible.

"The real problem is violence in Sri Lanka, and although it is sparked by the Tamil groups, the major part of the violence is on the part of security forces," he said.

"The credibility of the security forces is just not there."

Contras fail to make significant gains

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — Neither the Sandinistas, with the largest military force in Central America, nor the U.S.-supported Contra rebels have gained the upper hand in their 42-month war that has been fought mainly in the countryside and mountains.

The rebels are imitating the successful hit-and-run tactics the Sandinistas used to topple the pro-American Somoza regime in 1979 and march into the capital to seize power.

Now, with a new infusion of private and U.S. government aid, they are hoping to move the fight into towns and cities where the civilian population has remained largely unaffected. But so far, the Contras have not had a single, decisive military victory that has crippled the leftist government.

"The Sandinistas were famous for their fast raids, hitting a town and leaving in a hurry. It made the people think they were better than they were," said a Western diplomat here, speaking on condition of anonymity for protocol reasons.

"The rebels are doing essentially the same thing, trying to make it appear as though the Sandinista military cannot control them, that they can come and go anywhere and anytime they please."

The Contras face a larger force than did the Sandinistas who battled 12,000 troops under President Anastasio Somoza, whose family ruled Nicaragua for 43 years.

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega said recently the combined Sandinista military force amounts to 100,000 troops, although Western diplomats put the figure between 110,000 and 130, including 30,000 draftees. Forty per cent of the national budget is earmarked for defence.

The Contras are strongest in remote northern sections near Honduras, the south near Costa Rica and the mountainous east.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARIF
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SUPER SAFE

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH		
♠ A 3		
♥ J 10 9 2		
♦ K 10 9 8 4		
EAST		
♠ 10 5 2		
♥ A 7 6		
♦ J 10 4 2		
♣ 3		
SOUTH		
♠ K 8 6 4		
♥ 5		
♦ A 8 7 5 3		
♣ J 8		

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠	2 ♥
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Opening lead: Ace of ♥.

There is a whole compilation of safety plays to show you how you can limit your losses in a particular suit. But sometimes your safest play is to ignore them all.

The auction is reasonable. Once North has shown a good hand by freely rebidding his clubs at the three-level, South is justified in introducing his second suit, then going on to game over partner's preference.

West led the ace of hearts and shifted to a club. If Trumps break 3-2, the hand offers no problem. Declarer simply wins, draws two rounds of trumps, then runs clubs until someone ruffs. But what if trumps are 4-1?

Obviously, then declarer would run the risk of losing control of the hand. There are ways to protect against losing two trump tricks in the event of a 4-1 split, but none of them will really work on this hand.

However, declarer can afford to lose two trump tricks and a heart. Therefore, the safest way to play the hand is simply to allow the defenders to make their two trump tricks while there is no chance of declarer losing control.

Declarer should win the club in hand and cash the king of trumps. If both defenders follow, the contract is assured. Declarer simply abandons trumps in favor of running his clubs. Let's assume that West ruffs the second club and reverts to hearts. Declarer ruffs, crosses to the table with the ace of trumps and continues clubs. Whether or not West ruffs, the defenders can get no more than three tricks, because declarer still has an entry to the board with a diamond ruff.

Death toll in Zimbabwe rebel attack rises to 21

HARARE (R) — The death toll in a rebel attack in southern Zimbabwe last week has risen to 21, a police spokesman said Monday.

He said three more bodies, all of them children, were found Sunday close to the scene of the attack on a cattle ranch near the farming town of Mwenzezi on Thursday.

First reports of the attack, the worst since the insurgents launched their offensive in 1981, said 18 people had been killed and four injured.

The police spokesman said white rancher Neville Haddon, who went missing during the attack, had been found unharmed after spending a night hiding in the bush.

Security forces are still searching for the armed rebels whom the government says are followers of opposition PF-ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, who denies the accusation.

Zambia's newspaper the Herald, which usually reflects official thinking, blamed neighbouring South Africa for the rebel attack.

In an editorial comment it said Pretoria was known to be training the insurgents at a camp at Louis Trichardt, near the countries' common border post of Beitbridge.

"We would not be surprised if they fled across the border into South Africa after their callous atrocities," it said.

The newspaper said Pretoria was expected to try and divert attention from its internal financial and political crisis by escalating its alleged destabilisation of neighbouring black-ruled states.

Ministers to set stage for Non-Aligned summit

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — High-level delegations from some 100 countries are scheduled to meet in Luanda, Angola, this week to set the agenda and site for next year's eighth summit of non-aligned nations.

Discussion of southern Africa with emphasis on the current racial turmoil in white minority-ruled South Africa is expected to figure high on the political agenda at the Luanda meeting.

Among other topics expected to be included in the summit agenda is the growing demand from movement members that industrialised nations cancel Third World nations' crippling foreign debts.

Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso Van Dumen is scheduled to open the four-day ministerial meeting Wednesday during which foreign ministers are to pick the site for next year's summit.

The head of state of the country chosen becomes leader of the 30-year-old Non-Aligned Movement for the next three years.

Among top contenders are Algeria, Cuba and Yugoslavia.



High tides whipped by Hurricane Elena brush against the Florida coast, rise over the sea walls in St. Petersburg (AP wirephoto)

Hurricane rakes Florida coast

PENSACOLA, Florida (R) — Hurricane Elena drifted erratically Monday, battering the Gulf of Mexico coastline with high winds and heavy rains and forcing over half a million people to flee their homes.

The storm centre remained at sea, about 130 kilometres off Florida's gulf coast, but its fringes caused heavy damage on land.

Harried emergency officials trying to prepare for Elena's expected landfall at daybreak helped more than 500,000 people move to high ground inland.

The storm's leading edge battered the coast with gale-force winds that uprooted trees as if they were tooth-picks, tore down power lines, ripped off roofs and flooded town streets.

Several tornadoes Sunday and early Monday added to the damage. One man died Sunday when a tree fell on his car and seven people were reported injured.

Elena, with winds of over 190 kilometres-per-hour, was declared a dangerous "category three" hurricane Sunday. Forecasters use a scale of one to five, with five being the most lethal.

Officials reported damage to over 130 homes and at least 25 centimetres of rain fell in parts of Florida in 36 hours.

The Coast Guard rescued 24 crew from a freighter that lost its rudder west of Florida. Many private boats were reported to have been destroyed at their moorings.

With Elena moving parallel to the shoreline, the governors of Florida and Alabama ordered the evacuation of threatened coastal areas and called out National Guard troops to aid the mass exodus.

The storm has feinted towards land several times since Friday, each time stopping and then heading in a new direction.

Thousands of people who were evacuated two days ago and then returned home were moving out all over again.

"Here we go again. This crazy hurricane is beginning to get on my nerves," said Janie Brown, 43, who left her Pensacola home to seek refuge at a nearby Red Cross shelter.

The latest forecast by experts trying to predict Elena's zigzag path showed it would hit somewhere along a 320 kilometre stretch of coast between eastern Louisiana and the Western coast of Florida known as the Panhandle.

Near Apalachicola, emergency officials said mature trees were uprooted and "tossed around like tooth picks."

Coastal highways were buried beneath several feet of water, and bridges to many of the barrier islands were washed out.

Vietnam celebrates independence

HANOI (R) — Vietnam marked the 40th anniversary of its independence by charging the United States with fomenting trouble in the region and appealing to non-Communist neighbours for negotiations to resolve disputes.

Security authorities said a crowd of 400,000 in Hanoi's streets braved a steady drizzle to watch 25,000 goose-stepping troops, flanked by Soviet-made tanks and surface-to-air missiles, march to Ba Dinh Square.

The parade took two hours to sweep past a reviewing stand in the square where the late Ho Chi Minh first proclaimed Vietnam's independence. His embalmed body now lies in a mausoleum there.

Communist Party Secretary General Le Duan told the crowd that Vietnam was determined to foil Washington's designs to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a "theatre for military and political confrontation" against Socialist countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said some of about 7,000 prisoners at re-education camps in various parts of the country were released to mark National Day, but gave no figures.

Western diplomats put the number of Hanoi's political prisoners at least 12,000, mostly former officials and military officers of South Vietnam who were taken when the war ended in 1975 and the country was unified.

With Le Duan at the reviewing stand were Vietnam's top leaders including Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, architect of Hanoi's military victory over the French and Americans.

China marks anniversary of end of World War II

PEKING (AP) — As wreaths were laid in Peking's Tiananmen Square Monday to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, an official magazine published new details of the "rape of Nanking," the darkest hour in Japan's occupation of China.

The Peking Review claimed that 340,000 Chinese soldiers and Nanking civilians were massacred in a "six-week orgy of terror" from December 1937 to January 1938, surpassing the 200,000 killed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the first atomic bombs.

Japanese troops marched into the former Chinese capital and killed more than 30 per cent of its 1 million people, burned one-third of its buildings, raped at least 8 per cent of its women and looted the city, the weekly said.

China officially calculates 300,000 deaths in the massacre, as does the newly erected memorial all to the victims at Nanking's Jiandong Gate. Western historians say a minimum of 100,000 civilians were killed.

The magazine said "best historical records" show the higher figure. Unarmed Chinese soldiers and residents of all ages were slaughtered by machine gun, bayonet and other means and their bodies sometimes lay for months in the streets, it reported.

It said 30,000 were murdered in one day at Yuejiaing slaughter ground and "bodies and heads lay scattered all over the area for two months."

The weekly published pictures showing Chinese "being buried alive by Japanese troops, and soldiers carrying away loot in baby carriages."

The magazine quoted one Japanese officer, as confessing at a war criminal centre in 1954 that

more than 100,000 bodies were cast into the river or burned at one spot.

Japan's commander-in-chief in China, Iwane Matsui, and six other officers were executed for war crimes in December 1948.

The report said a recent survey turned up 1,756 witnesses to the massacre, including 176 who were injured and 44 who were rape victims.

The survivors now host Japanese tourists and promote friendship with Japan. China's largest trading partner, the report said.

An accompanying editorial warned, however, that some Japanese seek to "whitewash" the war crimes.

It said the eight-year war in China, and the Japanese attack on Pearl River in 1941, would never have occurred if the Japanese had been stopped in 1931 when they invaded Manchuria.

"Appeasement, the sacrifice of weaker nations for the sake of temporary security, merely whets the appetite of aggressors," it said.

At the Monument to the People's Heroes in Peking's Tiananmen Square, Taiwanese now living on the mainland were among 500 representatives of 24 groups who presented wreaths Monday.

The monument quotes Chairman Mao Tse-tung's words, "the people's heroes live forever in our minds."

China says 10 million of its people died and more than 10 million were wounded in the war.

Observances of the 40th anniversary included an exhibit outside the north east city of Harbin where the Japanese killed 3,000 prisoners in germ warfare experiments.

COLUMN

Easier drink laws 'could boost' tourism

LONDON (R) — Less strict drink laws could woo more visitors to Britain's shores, a leading research institute said Monday. The Institute of Economic Affairs said a reform of the laws, which restrict alcohol sales in public houses and bars to certain hours, would benefit consumers by encouraging competition and boost employment in the tourist industry.

First pub without beer to open in U.K.

EXETER, England (AP) — An English pub without beer? The Exeter community alcohol team thinks it's a great idea and is deking the basement of its office building with the usual pub fittings — including a dart board — but without alcohol. "It will allow people with an alcohol problem to visit to the atmosphere of a pub without drinking," team member Dr. Tim Stockwell said Sunday. "We also hope it will be of sufficient interest to get other members of the public to come along," he said of the pub, which is expected to be open in a few months. A spokesman for the government-backed charity Alcohol Concern said: "Drink problems cost Britain £1.6 billion (\$2.24 billion) a year and we are keen on any initiative which increases public awareness of the effect of excess alcohol."

Tigers relieved of cash guard duty

WELLINGTON (R) — The Lion Safari has decided to relieve four tigers of the task of guarding its cash. To the delight of bank staff and police, The Auckland park had been putting up to 50,000 dollars (\$25,000) in the tigers' den for them to guard overnight. But bank tellers said the cash smelled so badly by morning that it had to be sprayed with deodorant. Ducking under the counter to grab the spray made other customers think a hold-up was underway, they said. Police chief Ross Dallow also was happy at the change because "someone of a certain type could have decided to test the system — with tragic results." The park would not give new details of its new security system but said animals were not involved.

President stranded by security checks

MELBOURNE (R) — Even heads of state must submit to security checks when they fly out of Australia — so the refusal of the president of the tiny Pacific nation of Nauru to have his luggage examined left him stranded here for three days. Sir Hammer Deoburt left for Honolulu Monday after he finally allowed his hand luggage to be checked with a security device. An Aviation Department spokesman said, The airline "had little choice but to refuse to allow him on board" two previous flights when he refused to be checked, the spokesman said. "There are no exemptions. All hand luggage is X-rayed and all passengers are required to be checked for carrying metal objects," the spokesman said. "Even heads of state are not exempt. Our own leaders are not exempt. You can't have two levels of security screening."

Treasure trove found off Turkey

PIRAEUS, Greece (AP) — A bronze-age trading vessel shipwrecked off Turkey's southern coast around 3,400 years ago carried a precious cargo ranging from metal ingots and ivory to pottery flasks that may have held laxatives, its excavator has said. "Someone suffered a very serious loss when that ship went down. It was carrying enough copper, tin and ingots to forge weapons for an army," said Professor George F. Bass, the senior underwater archaeologist excavating the wreck. Bass, an American professor of anthropology, was speaking at an international conference on ancient shipbuilding, organised as part of celebrations for Athens' six months as Europe's cultural capital. The ancient ship, which apparently sank in the 14th Century B.C. while trying to round a peninsula near the modern Turkish port of Kas, carried the biggest collection of Bronze Age material ever found underwater. Its excavation will make scholars rethink theories of trade and political influence among eastern Mediterranean powers around 1,300 B.C. "The date is well-documented, yet certain. I personally think we've got a 14th Century B.C. wreck," Bass said.